The North Carolinian.

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NORTH CAROLINIAN.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY.

By PALEMON JOHN.

Office on North-east corner of Main and Road Sts.

TERMS—Two Dollars a year, in advance.

RATES OF ADVERTISING:

	1w.	2w.	4w.	2m.	3m.	6m.	1yr.
1 inch	$1 00	$1 50	$2 50	$4 00	$5 00	$8 00	$12 00
2 inches	2 00	3 00	4 00	6 00	8 00	13 00	20 00
3 inches	2 50	4 00	6 00	8 00	12 00	18 00	25 00
4 inches	3 50	5 00	7 00	10 00	13 00	19 50	30 00
5 inches	5 00	7 00	9 00	11 00	15 00	20 00	30 00
1 column	8 00	12 00	15 00	20 00	25 00	35 00	60 00
1 column	12 00	16 00	20 00	25 00	35 00	60 00	100 00

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JOB PRINTING—We are prepared to do all kinds of Job Printing, and will execute all, on short notice, at reasonable rates. Our Printing Material is all new and of the latest style. We flatter ourselves that we have as good facilities for doing Job Work as any other Office in the State.

ELIZABETH CITY DIRECTORY.

PROFESSIONAL.

C. L. COBB, attorney and counsellor at law, Main st., opposite "Carolinian" office. v1n1-1y

GRANDY & HINES, attorneys at law, office on Main street, south side. v1n1-1y

W. E. M. ERHINGHAUS, attorney and counsellor at law, next door to old Bank. v1n1-1y

JAMES L. BALL, attorney and counsellor at law, office on east side Road street, three doors from Main. v1n1-1y

DR. W. G. POOL, physician and surgeon, at his residence, south Main st. v1n1-1y

DR. E. K. SAUNDERS, physician and surgeon, Main street, opposite Baptist Church. v1n1-1y

DR. JOSEPH COMMANDER—office Road street, near Leather Hill; residence, Ehringhaus st. v1n1-1y

DR. R. K. SPEED, physician, office over Green & Fearing's store, cor. Road and Ehringhaus sts. v1n1-1y

DR. R. H. McINTOSH, physician, office Road street, formerly old Post Office. v1n1-1y

MILLINERY.

MRS. SARAH LAROYTEAUX, milliner, southwest corner Road and Main sts. v1n1-1y

CLOCKS, WATCHES, &c.

THOMAS M. COOK, watches, clocks, &c., &c., Road st., east side, near Main. v1n1-1y

DRUGS, CHEMICALS, &c.

JNO. Q. ETHERIDGE, drugs, chemicals, paints, oils, &c., northeast corner Road and Fearing sts. v1n1-1y

MERCHANTS AND GROCERS.

A. COHN, dry goods, clothing, millinery, goods, shoes, hats, &c., Road st., east side. v1n2-1y

LAND AND LUMBER CO. OF N. C., dealers in real estate, lumber, shingles and general merchandise, Water street, south of Main. v1n1-1y

KENYON & VAUGHAN, dry goods, &c., Road street, one door south of church. v1n1-1y

GREEN & FEARING, dry goods, groceries, boots & shoes, &c., corner Road and Ehringhaus sts. v1n1-1y

S. WEISS, ladies' dress goods, clothing, hats, boots and shoes, corner Main and Water sts. v1n1-1y

C. C. ALLEN, dealer in dry goods, groceries, shoes, &c., &c., corner Road and Lawrence sts. v1n1-1y

J. GREEN, hardware and general assortment of goods, northeast corner Road and Church sts. v1n1-1y

C. PERKINS, dealer in dry goods, shoes, groceries, &c., Road st., west side, near Main. v1n1-1y

D. B. BRADFORD, wholesale and retail grocer, No. 3, Road street. v1n1-1y

WM. SEIGER, baker, confectionary, groceries, &c., Road st., opposite Col. Martin's office. v1n1-1y

JNO. W. H. SMITH, general grocer, Road street, north of Ehringhaus st. v1n1-1y

W. C. OVERBY, agt. liquor dealer and grocer, Water st., opposite Market House. v1n1-1y

PHOTOGRAPHER.

A. F. HARRELL, photographs, Road street, over Dr. Ratt's old stand. v1n1-1y

HOTELS.

PENNSYLVANIA HOUSE, Jos. G. Russell, proprietor. Boarding and lodging. Main st., west of Road. n2-1y

PENDLETON HOTEL, T. D. Pendleton, prop'r, Water st., opposite Clark's Agricultural Warehouse. v1n1-1y

LIVERY STABLES.

A. L. JONES, livery stables, old stand, Main street. v1n1-1y

C. B. BROTHERS, Livery Stables, east side Road st., south of Church. v1n1-1y

MISCELLANEOUS.

M. E. CULPEPPER, United States Commissioner for Pasquotank co. Office at old State Bank Building. v1n2-1y

M. V. B. GILBERT, notary public, north-east corner Main and Road sts. [v1n23-1y

NORTH CAROLINA MANUFACTURING, LOAN AND TRUST CO'S BANKING HOUSE, one door east of the office of the "North Carolinian." v1n1-1y

GEO. M. SCOTT, life, fire and marine insurance agent, southeast corner Main and Elliott sts. v1n1-1y

JAMES L. SMITHSON, practical house painter, Road st., near Main. v1n1-1y

GEO. W. BELL, gun and lock smith, Road street, two doors south of Main. v1n1-1y

W. H. CLARK, Agricultural Depot, dealer in agricultural implements, Water st. v1n1-1y

A. B. PERSSE, boot and shoemaker, Road street, near Canal Bridge. v1n1-1y

I. O. O. F.—Achorce Lodge, I. O. O. F., meets at their Hall over Mr. J. Q. Etheridge's Drug Store, every Friday evening—in Summer, at 7½, and in Winter, at 6.

OFFICIAL DIRECTORY.

ELIZABETH CITY.

Charter election on the first Monday of January.—Meeting of the Board of Commissioners, afternoon of the first Monday of each month. Mayor—George W. Cobb. Commissioners—H. R. Coleman, Allen Dozier, Jos. Commander, J. R. Robinson, Jesse R. Brown. Treasurer, Chas. Guirkin. Attorney, C W Grandy, Jr. Clerk—M. B. Culpepper. Collector—J. H. Miskell. Constable—J. H. Miskell. Auctioneer—A L Jones.

Post Office—W. A. Price, Postmaster.

CHURCHES.—First M E Church, Rev W P Wright, Pastor.—Sunday services at 11 o'clock, a. m. and 7 p. m.—Sunday school at 9 o'clock, a. m.—Christ Church (Episcopal), Rev J W Murphy, Rector.—Sunday services at 11 o'clock, a. m. and 4 p. m. Sunday School at 9 o'clock, a. m. and 3 p. m.—Baptist Church, Rev R R Overby, Pastor.—Sunday services at half-past 7 o'clock, p. m., and on the fourth Sunday of each month at 11 o'clock, a. m. Sunday School at 9 a. m. Prayer Meeting on Sunday mornings (except fourth Sunday) after school.—Zion A. M. E. Church, Rev W H Pitts, Pastor.—Sunday services at 11 o'clock, a. m. and at 3 and 8 p. m. Sunday School at 9 a. m.

LODGES.—Samaritan, No 1, K. of J.—Meets every Tuesday evening.—T A Commander, W. C.—Achorce, No 11, I O of O F—Meets every Friday evening.——Brothers and Sisters of Love and Charity.—Meets alternate Tuesday nights.——Grand United Order of O. F.—Meets alternate Thursday nights.

FIRST CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

Member of Congress, C. L. Cobb, Elizabeth City; Collector of Internal Revenue, Wm Barrow, Jackson; Assessor of Internal Revenue, Hiram E Stilley, Washington.

BEAUFORT COUNTY.

Sheriff, S T Carrow; Clerk Superior Court, G L Windley; Treasurer, J P Randolph; Coroner, J R Cherry; Register of Deeds, Richard Grainger; Surveyor, Robt T Shields; Commissioners, Saml Windley, T H Blount, Henry Hodges, Josephus Reed, Stancil Waters.—Senator, J B Respass; Representative, Hiram E Stilley.

SUPERIOR COURT—Sixth Monday after the third Monday in September and February. County seat, Washington.

BERTIE COUNTY.

Sheriff, Lewis Bond; Clerk Superior Court, W P Gurley; Treasurer, A R Thompson; Coroner, J G Mitchell; Reg's. of Deeds, E L Simmons; Surveyor, J J Rhodes; Commissioners, R W Perry, W H Mitchell, F W Bell, Benj F Ward, Augustus Robbins.—Senator, J W Beasley, Coleraine; Representative, P D Robbins.

SUPERIOR COURT—First Monday in March and October. County seat, Windsor.

CAMDEN COUNTY.

Sheriff, Abner Aydlett; Clerk Superior Court, P G Morriset; Treasurer, Jos C Ferebee; Coroner, Jos S Sanderlin; Register of Deeds, T B Bonshall; Surveyor, ——; Commissioners, M R Gregory, R H Berry, Jas Ferebee, Saml F Pearce, one vacancy.—Representative, Wilson Ferebee.

SUPERIOR COURT—Twelfth Monday after the first Monday in March and October. County seat, Camden C. H.

CHOWAN COUNTY.

Sheriff, Myles O Brinkley; Clerk Superior Court, W R Skinner; Treasurer, James A Woodard; Coroner, Myles Goodwin; Register of Deeds, Jas O Cheshire; Commissioners, D V Etheridge, H H Hobbs, R G Mitchell, Chas Blair, P K Jones.—Representative, WA Moore.

SUPERIOR COURT—Sixth Monday after the first Monday in March and October. County seat, Edenton.

CURRITUCK COUNTY.

Sheriff, T F Baxter; Clerk Superior Court, J B Lee; Treasurer, Wm Snowden; Coroner, J A Mathias; Register of Deeds, Wiley Mathias; Surveyor, M S Ferebee; Commissioners, H E Baxter, C B Cason, T Sanderlin, J M Woodhouse, J B Etheridge.—Representative, T C Humphries.

SUPERIOR COURT—Fourth Monday after the first Monday in March and October. County seat, Currituck C. H.

GATES COUNTY.

Sheriff, B F Willey; Clerk Superior Court, R B G Cowper; Treasurer, Lassiter Riddick; Coroner, H Hofler; Register of Deeds, John R Walton; Surveyor, A Smith; Commissioners, Joseph Smith, David Parker, Mills H Eure, H A Morgan, A G Rountree.—Representative, Jno. Gatling.

SUPERIOR COURT—Fourth Monday after the first Monday in March and October. County seat, Gatesville.

HALIFAX COUNTY.

Sheriff, Jno A Reid; Clerk Superior Court, John T Gregory; Treasurer, E T Clarke; Coroner, R B Powers; Register of Deeds, John N Brown; Surveyor, A L Pierce; Commissioners, B A Lavender, Charles H Webb, Robert L Howard, Andrew Jackson, Thos Sledge.—Senator, H Eppes; Representatives, J H Renfrow, W T J Hayes, Ivy Hudgins.

SUPERIOR COURT—Twelfth Monday after the second Monday in August and February. County seat, Halifax.

HERTFORD COUNTY.

Sheriff, Isaac Pipkin; Clerk Superior Court, Starkey S Harrell; Treasurer, Jordan J Horton; Coroner, George W Wynn; Register of Deeds, James M Trader; Surveyor, ——; Commissioners, R S Parker, N J Holloman, W D Newsome, Wm Reid, John W Harrell.—Senator, J W Beasley, Coleraine (Bertie); Representative, Elisha T Snipes.

SUPERIOR COURT—Third Monday in March and October. County seat, Winton.

HYDE COUNTY.

Sheriff, Israel B Watson; Clerk Superior Court, Samuel R Sadler; Treasurer, John M Mann; Coroner, John Bateman; Register of Deeds, Thomas M Jones; Surveyor, G W Swindell; Commissioners, Wm S Carter, James C McCloud, John J Fulford, Robt P Wahab, George L Fulcher.—Senator, J B Respass, Washington (Beaufort); Representative, Tilman Farrow.

SUPERIOR COURT—Second Monday after the third Monday in September and February. County seat, Williamston.

NORTHAMPTON COUNTY.

Sheriff, Henry T Grant; Clerk Superior Court, N R Olson; Treasurer, Jas W Copeland; Coroner, William A Parker; Register of Deeds, Wm T Baxter; Surveyor, A Smith; Commissioners, Joseph Smith, David Parker, Mills H Eure, H A Morgan, A G Rountree.—Representative, Jno. Gatling.

SUPERIOR COURT—Fourth Monday after the first Monday in August and February. County seat, Jackson.

PASQUOTANK COUNTY.

Sheriff, Jno L Wood; Clerk Superior Court, William E Vaughan; Treasurer, W G Pool; Coroner, ——; Register of Deeds, C Guirkin; Surveyor, W H Weatherly; Standard Keeper, A Ledoux; Commissioners, Edmund Jacobs, W Hollowell, G W Bell, W A Price, W F Sanders.—Representative, T A Sikes.

SUPERIOR COURT—Tenth Monday after the first Monday in March and October. County seat, Elizabeth City.

PERQUIMANS COUNTY.

Sheriff, Henry White; Clerk Superior Court, Edward C Albertson; Treasurer, Josiah Nicholson; Register of Deeds, U W Speight; Surveyor, T E Winslow; Commissioners, Jos R Parker, Timothy Morgan, Elijah Peele, Alfred Newby, Miles Overman.—Representative, Jeptha White.

SUPERIOR COURT—Eighth Monday after the first Monday in March and October. County seat, Hertford.

TYRRELL COUNTY.

Sheriff, Bartlett J. Jones; Clerk Superior Court, Eli Spruill; Treasurer, Daniel E Leary; Coroner, Samuel Norman; Register of Deeds, Thos W Knight; Surveyor, Wm G Nelson; Commissioners, Jos Cahoon, B F Sykes, James Brickhouse, Chas McNeese, Edward Mann.—Senator, F G Martindale, Jamesville (Martin); Representative, T J Jarvis.

SUPERIOR COURT—First Monday in September and February. County seat, Columbia.

WASHINGTON COUNTY.

Sheriff, J M Bateman; Clerk Superior Court, J A Melson; Treasurer, Levi Jackson, jr.; Coroner, Theophilus Ash; Register of Deeds, John Carroll; Surveyor, H F Phelps; Commissioners, R S Goelet, J B Chesson, jun., M Jackson, A M Phelps, G W Spruill.—Senator, F G Martindale, Jamesville (Martin); Representative, J J Rea.

SUPERIOR COURT—Third Monday in September and February. County seat, Plymouth.

FIRST SENATORIAL DISTRICT.

The counties of Camden, Chowan, Currituck, Gates, Pasquotank and Perquimans. Senators—J W Etheridge, Roanoke Island; E A White, Belvidere.

GOVERNMENT OF NORTH CAROLINA.

WILLIAM W. HOLDEN, of Wake, Governor. Inaugurated 4th of July, 1868. Elected for four years from 1st January, 1869.

W. R. RICHARDSON, Private Secretary to the Governor.

C. W. HORNER, Clerk Executive Department.

TOD R. CALDWELL, of Burke, Lieutenant Governor; elected for four years from 1st January, 1869. Speaker of Senate EX OFFICIO.

HENRY J. MENNINGER, of Craven, Secretary of State; elected for four years from 1st January, 1869.

DAVID A. JENKINS, of Gaston, Treasurer; elected for four years from 1st January, 1869.

D. W. BAIN, Chief Clerk Treasury Department.

A. D. JENKINS, Teller.

HENDERSON ADAMS, of Davidson, Auditor; elected for four years from 1st January, 1869.

S. S. ASHLEY, of New Hanover, Superintendent of Public Instruction; elected for four years from 1st January, 1869.

C. L. HARRIS, of Rutherford, Superintendent of Public Works; elected for four years from 1st January, 1869.

ABIEL W. FISHER, of Bladen, Adjutant General; appointed by the Governor.

W. C. KERR, of Mecklenburg, State Geologist.

H. D. COLEY, State Librarian; appointed by Supreme Court and Governor.

CHAS. M. FARRIS, of Wake, Keeper of the Capitol; appointed by Governor and Council.

GOVERNOR'S COUNCIL.

Henry J. Menninger, Secretary of State; Henderson Adams, Auditor; David A. Jenkins, Treasurer; S. S. Ashley, Cebern L. Harris, EX-OFFICIO.

STATE BOARD OF EDUCATION.

The Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Secretary of State, Treasurer, Auditor, Superintendent of Public Works, Superintendent of Public Instruction and Attorney General, constitute the State Board of Education.

The Governor is President, and the Superintendent of Public Instruction Secretary of the Board.

The Board of Education elect the Trustees of the University. One Trustee for each County in the State; term of office of Trustee eight years.

SUPREME COURT.

The Supreme Court consists of a Chief Justice and four Associate Justices. There are two terms of the Court held at Raleigh in each year, commencing on the first Monday in January, and the first Monday in June, and continuing as long as the public interests may require.

OFFICERS.—R. M. Pearson, of Yadkin, Chief Justice; Edwin G. Reade, of Person; Wm. B. Rodman, of Beaufort; R. P. Dick, of Guilford; Thos. Settle, of Rockingham, Associate Justices. Salary of each, $2,500. Lewis P. Olds, of Wake, Attorney General. Samuel F. Phillips, of Wake, Reporter; salary, exclusive of fees, $800. W. H. Bagley, of Wake, Clerk; salary, $500. D. A. Wicker, of Wake, Marshal.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

The General Assembly commences its annual session on the third Monday in November in each year, and is composed of fifty Senators and one hundred and twenty Representatives, biennially chosen, by ballot, on the first Thursday in August.

SUPERIOR COURTS.

There are twelve Judicial Districts and twelve Judges. Every Judge of a Superior Court must reside in his District. Judges may exchange Districts with the consent of the Governor. At least two Courts shall be held in each county annually, to continue for two weeks, unless the business is sooner disposed of.

JUDGES—[Elected by the people. Term of office eight years. Salary $2,500.—1st District, Charles C. Pool; 2d District, Edmund W. Jones; 3d District, Charles R. Thomas; 4th District, Daniel L. Russell, Jr.; 5th District, Ralph P. Buxton; 6th District, Samuel W. Watts; 7th District, Albion W. Tourgee; 8th District, John M. Clond; 9th District, George W. Logan; 10th District, Anderson Mitchell; 11th District, James L. Henry; 12th District, Riley H. Cannon.

SOLICITORS—[Elected by the people. Term of office four years.]—1st District, J. W. Albertson; 2d District, Joseph J. Martin; 3d District, John V. Shepard; 4th District, John A. Richardson; 5th District, Neill McKay; 6th District, William R. Cox; 7th District, J. R. Bulla; 8th District, A. H. Joyce; 9th District, W. P. Bynum; 10th District, W. P. Caldwell; 11th District, Virgil S. Lusk; 12th District, R. M. Henry.

UNITED STATES COURTS.

Judge Circuit and District Courts, George W Brooks, Elizabeth City; Clerk of Circuit Court, N J Riddick, Raleigh; U S Attorney, D H Starbuck, Salem; U S Marshal, S T Carrow, Washington. The Terms of the Circuit Court are as follows:—1st Monday in June, and last Monday in November, at Raleigh. The Terms of the District Court are as follows: Third Monday in April and October, at Edenton; S T Bond, Clerk. Fourth Monday in April and October, at New Bern—Chas Hilliard, Clerk. First Monday after the fourth Monday in April and October, at Wilmington; Wm Larkins, Clerk.

BOOK AND JOB PRINTING.

THE "NORTH CAROLINIAN" PRINTING OFFICE

is prepared to do all kinds of work; such as

BOOKS,
PAMPHLETS,
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of the most approved Forms, on excellent Paper, will be printed to order, and forwarded by Mail or Express to any Post Office in the State.

TERMS VERY LIBERAL.

Address, P. JOHN,
Elizabeth City, N. C.

Poetry.

Your House.

Be true to yourself at the start, young man,
Be true to yourself and God;
Ere you build your house mark well the spot,
Test all the ground, and build you not
On the sand or shaking sod.

Dig, dig the foundation deep, young man,
Plant firmly the outer wall;
Let the props be strong, and the roof be high,
Like an open turret toward the sky,
Through which heaven's dews may fall.

Let this be the room of the soul, young man—
When shadows shall herald care,
A chamber with never a roof a thatch
To hinder the light—or door or latch
To shut in the spirit's prayer.

Build slow and sure; 'tis for life, young man—
A life that outlives the breath;
For who shall gainsay the Holy Word?
"Their works do follow them," said the Lord,
"Therein there is no death."

Build deep, and high, and broad, young man,
As the needful case demands;
Let your title-deeds be clear and bright,
Till you enter claim to the Lord of Light,
For the "House not made with hands."

Message of President Grant.

TO THE SENATE AND HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES: In coming before you for the first time as Chief Magistrate of this great nation, it is with gratitude to the Giver of all Good for the many benefits which we enjoy. We are blessed with peace at home without entangling alliances abroad, to forbode trouble. With territory unsurpassed in fertility of any area, equal to the abundant support of five hundred million people; abounding in every variety of useful mineral, in quantity sufficient to supply the world for generations; exhuberant crops, and a variety of climate, adapted to the production of every species of earth's riches, and suited to the habits, tastes and requirements of every living thing; with a population of forty million of free people, speaking one language; facilities for every mortal to acquire an education; its institutions closed to none—avenues to fame or any blessing of fortune that may be coveted; freedom of pulpit, press and school, and revenue flowing into the national treasury beyond the requirements of the government.

Happily, harmony is being rapidly restored within our own borders; manufactures hitherto unknown in our country are springing up in all sections, producing a degree of national independence unequalled by any other Power. These blessings and countless others are entrusted to your care and mine for safe keeping for the brief period of our tenure of office. In a short time we must each of us return to the ranks of the people who have conferred our honors, and account to them for our stewardship. I earnestly desire that neither you nor I may be condemned by a free and enlightened constituency, nor by our own consciences.

Emerging from a rebellion of gigantic magnitude, eleven States of the Union were four years ago left without legal State governments. A national debt had been contracted, and American commerce almost driven from the seas. The industry of one-half of the country had been taken from the control of the capitalist and placed where all labor rightfully belongs: in the keeping of the laborer. The work of restoring State Governments loyal to the Union, of protecting and fostering free labor, and of providing means for paying the interest on the public debt has received ample attention from Congress.

Although your efforts have not met with success in all the particulars that might have been desired, yet they have been more successful than could have been reasonably anticipated.

Seven States which passed the ordinances of secession have been fully restored to their places in the Union. The Eighth (Ga.) held an election, at which she ratified her constitution (republican in form) and elected a governor, members, of Congress a State Legislature and other officers required. The Governor was installed and the Legislature met and performed all other acts required of them by the reconstruction acts of Congress. Subsequently, however, in violation of its constitution—which they had just ratified, as since decided by the Supreme Court of that State—they unseated the colored members of the Legislature and admitted to seats some members who are disqualified by the third clause of the fourteenth amendment, an article which they themselves had contributed to ratify. Under these circumstances I would submit to you whether it would not be wise, without delay, to enact a law authorizing the Governor of Georgia to convene the members originally elected to the Legislature, requiring each to take the oath prescribed by the reconstruction acts, and none to be admitted who are ineligible under the third clause of the 14th amendment.

The freedmen, under the protection which they have received, are making rapid progress in learning, and no complaints are heard of lack of industry on their part when they receive a fair remuneration for their labor. The means provided for paying the interest on the public debt, with all the other expenses of the government, are more than ample. The loss of our commerce is the only result of the late rebellion which has not received sufficient attention from you. To this subject I call your earnest action. I will not now suggest plans by which this object may be effected, but will, if necessary, make it the subject of a special message during the session of Congress.

By joint resolution, the Executive was authorized to order elections in the States of Virginia, Mississipi, and Texas, and to submit the constitutions which each had previously framed, and to submit said constitutions either entire or in seperate parts, to be voted upon at the discretion of the Executive. Under this authority the elections were called.

In Virginia the election took place on the 6th of July. The Governor and Lieutenant Governor elected have been installed. The Legislature met, did all that was required by this resolution and by the Reconstruction acts of Congress, and abstained from all doubtful authority. I recommend that her Senators and Representatives be promptly admitted to their seats, and that the State be fully restored to its place in the family of States.

Elections were called in Mississippi and Texas, to commence on the 30th of November—to be held two days in Mississippi and four days in Texas. The elections have taken place, but the result is not known. It is hoped that the acts of the Legislatures of these States when they meet will be such as to receive your approval, and thus close the work of reconstruction.

Among the evils growing out of the rebellion and not yet referred to, is that of an irredeemable currency. It is an evil which I hope will receive your most earnest attention. It is a duty, and one of the highest duties of the government, to secure to citizens a medium of exchange of a fixed, unvarying value. This implies a return to a specie basis, and no substitute for it can be devised. It should be commenced now and reached at the earliest practicable moment, consistent with a fair regard to the interest of the debtor class. Immediate resumption, if practicable, would not be desirable—it would compel the debtor class to pay beyond their contracts a premium on gold at the date of their purchase, and would bring bankruptcy and ruin to thousands. Fluctuations, however, in paper value of the measure of all values of gold, is detrimental to the interests of trade. It makes the man of business an involuntary gambler, for in all sales, when future payment is to be made, both parties speculate as to what will be the value of the currency to be paid and received. I earnestly recommend to you, then, such legislation as will insure a gradual return to specie payments, and put an immediate stop to fluctuations in the value of currency. The methods to secure the former of these results are as numerous as speculations on political economy. To secure the latter, I see but one way, and that is to authorize the treasury to redeem its own paper at a fixed price, whenever presented, and to withhold from circulation all currency so redeemed, until sold again for gold. Vast resources of the nation, both developed and undeveloped, ought to make our credit the best on earth. With less burden of taxation than the citizen has endured for six years past, the entire public debt could be paid in ten years. But it is not desirable that people should be taxed to pay it in that time. Year by year the ability to pay the increase in a rapid ratio, but the burden of the interest ought to be reduced as rapidly as can be, without a violation of the contract. The public debt is represented in a great part by bonds, having from five to twenty, and from ten to forty years to run, bearing interest at the rate of 6 and 5 per cent, respectively. It is optional with the government to pay these bonds at any period after their expiration of the least time mentioned upon their face. The time has already expired when a great part may be taken up, and is rapidly approaching when all may be. It is believed that all which are now due may be replaced by bonds, bearing a rate of interest not exceeding four and a half per cent, and as rapidly as the remainder become due that they may be replaced in the same way. To accomplish this, it may be necessary to authorize the interest to be paid at either three or four of the money centers of Europe, or by any Assistant Treasurer of the United States, at the option of the holders of the bonds.

I suggest this subject for the consideration of Congress, and also, simultaneously with this, the propriety of redeeming our currency, as before suggested, at its market value, at the time the laws go into effect increasing the rate at which currency will be bought and sold from day to day, or week to week, at the same rate of interest as the government pays upon its bonds.

The subject of tariff and internal taxation will necessarily receive your attention. The revenues of the country are greater than the requirements, and may with safety be reduced; but as the funding of the debt in a four or four-and-a half per cent. loan would reduce the annual current expenses largely, thus, after funding and justifying a greater reduction of taxation than would be now expedient, I suggest the postponement of this question until the next meeting of Congress. It may be advisable to modify taxation and tariff in instances where unjust or burdensome discriminations are made by the present laws. I also suggest a renewal of the tax on incomes, but at a reduced rate, say three per cent., and this tax to expire in three years. With the funding of the national debt, as here suggested, I feel safe in saying that taxes and revenue from imports may be reduced safely from sixty to eighty millions per annum at once, and may be still further reduced from year to year, as the resources of the country are developed.

The report of the Secretary of the Treasury shows the receipts of the government for the fiscal year ending 30th June to be $370,943,747; expenditures, including interest, bounties, &c., $321,490,597. The estimates for the ensuing year are more favorable to the government, and will, no doubt, show a larger decrease of the public debt. The receipts in the Treasury beyond the expenditures have exceeded the amount necessary to be placed to the credit of the sinking fund as provided by law. To lock up this surplus in the Treasury and withhold it from circulation would lead to such a contraction of currency as to cripple trade and seriously affect the prosperity of the country. Under these circumstances the Secretary of the Treasury and myself heartily concurred in the propriety of using all the surplus currency in the Treasury in the purchase of government bonds, thus reducing the interest-bearing indebtedness of the country, and of submitting to Congress the disposition to be made of the bonds so purchased. The bonds now held by the Treasury amount to $75,000,000, including those belonging to the sinking fund. I recommend that the whole be placed to the credit of the sinking fund. Your attention is respectfully invited to the recommendations of the Secretary of the Treasury for the creation of the office of Commissioner of Customs and Revenue, for the increase of the salary of certain classes of officials, and the substitution of increased national bank circulation; to replace outstanding three per cent. certificates; and most especially to his recommendation for the repeal of the laws allowing shares of fines, penalties, forfeitures, &c., to officers of the government or to informers.

The office of Commissioner of Internal Revenue, one of the most ardous and responsible under the government, falls a little short of a Cabinet position. I would ask for it, therefore, such legislation as in your judgment will place the office upon a footing of dignity commensurate with its importance, and with a character and qualification of the class of men required to fill it properly.

As the United States is the freest of all nations, so its people sympathize with all people struggling for liberty and self-government; but while sympathizing, it is due to our honor that we should abstain from enforcing our views upon unwilling nations and from taking an interested part without invitation in quarrels between different nations or between governments and their subjects. Our course should always be in conformity with strict justice and law, international and local. Such has been the polity of the administration in dealing with these questions that for more than a year a valuable province of Spain and a near neighbor of ours, in whom all our people can but feel a deep interest, has been struggling for independence and freedom. The people and government of the United States entertain some of the warm feeling and sympathies for the people of Cuba in their pending struggle that they mansfested throughont the previous struggles between Spain and her former colonies in behalf of the latter; but the contest has at no time assumed conditions which amount to war in the sense of international law, or which would show the existence of a *defacto* political organization of insurgents sufficient to justify a recognition of belligerency. The principle is maintained, however, that this nation is its own judge when to accord rights of belligerency, either to a people struggling to free themselves from a government they believe to be oppressive, or to independent nations at war with each other.

The United States has no disposition to interfere with the existing relations of of Spain to her colonial possessions on this continent. They believe that in due time Spain and other European Powers will find their interest in terminating these relations and establishing their present dependencies as independent Powers. These dependencies are no longer regarded as subject to transfer from one European Power to another. When the present relation of colonies ceases they are to become independent Powers, exercising the right of choice and of self-control in the determination of their future condition and relations with other Powers. The United States, in order to put a stop to bloodshed in Cuba, and to interest neighboring people, proposed its good offices to bring the existing contest to a termination. The offer not being accepted by Spain on the basis which we believed could be received by Cuba, was withdrawn. It is hoped that the good offices of the United States may yet prove advantageous for the settlement of this unhappy strife. Meanwhile, numbers of illegal expeditions against Cuba have been broken up. It has been the endeavor of the administration to execute the neutrality laws, no matter how unpleasant the task, made so by the suffering we have endured from the lack of like good faith toward us by other nations.

On the 26th of March last the schooner Lizzie Major was arrested on the high seas by a Spanish frigate; two passengers were taken and carried prisoners to Cuba. A representation of these facts were made to the Spanish government as soon as the official information reached Washington. The two passengers were set at liberty, and the Spanish government assured the United States that the captain of the frigate, in making the capture, had acted without law; that he had been reprimanded, and that the Spanish authorities in Cuba would not sanction anything that could violate the rights or treat with disrespect the sovereignity of this nation.

The question of the seizure of the brig Mary Lowell at Bahama by the Spanish authorities, is now a subject of correspondence between this government and Spain and Great Britain.

The Captain General of Cuba, about May last, issued a proclamation authorizing the search of vessels on the high seas.

Immediate remonstrance was made against this, whereupon the Captain General issued a new proclamation limiting the search to vessels of the United States authorized under the treaty of 1795. This proclamation, however, was immediately withdrawn.

I have always felt that most intimate relations should be cultivated between the United States and the independent nations on this continent. It would be well worth considering whether new treaties between us and them may not be profitably entered into to secure more intimate relations, friendly, commercial, and otherwise.

The Inter-Oceanic Canal to connect the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans is one in which commerce is greatly interested. Instructions have been given to our Minister to the United States of Columbia to endeavor to obtain authority for a survey to determine the practicability of the undertaking.

In order to comply with the agreement of the United States as to a mixed commission at Lima for the adjustment of claims, it became necessary to send a commissioner and secretary to Lima.

The good offices of the United States to bring about peace between Spain and the South American Republics having been accepted by Spain, Peru and Chili, a congress has been invited to be held in Washington during the present winter.

A grant has been given to Europeans of an exclusive right of transit over the territory of Nicaragua, to which Costa Rica has given its assent, which, it is alleged, conflicts with the vested rights of the citizens of the United States. The Department of State has now this subject under consideration. The Minister to Peru having made representations that there was a state of war between Peru and Spain, and that Spain was constructing, in and near New York, thirty gunboats, which might be used by Spain to relieve the naval force at Cuba and to operate against Peru, orders were given to prevent their departure. No further steps having been taken by the representative of the Peruvian government to prevent the departure of these vessels, and I not feeling authorized to detain the property of a nation with which we were at peace. On mere Executive authority, the matter was referred to the courts.

The conduct of the war between the allies and the Republic of Paraguay has made intercourse with that country difficult, and it is deemed advisable to withdraw our representative from there.

Toward the close of the last administration a convention was signed at London for the settlement of outstanding claims between Great Britain and the United States, which failed to receive the advice and consent of the Senate. The time and circumstances attending the negotiation of that treaty were unfavorable to its acceptance by the people of the United States, and its provisions were wholly inadequate for a settlement of the gross wrongs sustained by this government.

The injuries resulting to the United States by reason of the course adopted by Great Britain, during the war—in increased rates of insurance, in diminution of exports and imports, and other obstructions to domestic industry and production in its effect upon the foreign commerce of the country, in the decrease, and transfer to Great Britain of our commercial marine, in the prolongation of the war, and in the increased cost of labor in treasure and in lives, in its suppression—could be adjusted and satisfied as ordinary commercial claims, which continually arise between commercial nations; and yet the convention treated them simply as such ordinary claims from which they differ more widely in the gravity of their character than in the magnitude of their amount. Great even as is that difference, not a word was found in the treaty, and not an inference could be drawn from it, to remove the sense of the unfriendliness of the course of Great Britain, in our struggle for existence, which had so deeply and universally impressed itself upon the people of this country. Believing that a convention thus misconceived in its scope, and inadequate in its provisions, would not have produced the hearty and cordial settlement of the pending questions, which alone is consistent with the relations which I desire, have been firmly established between the United States and Great Britain, I regarded the action of the Senate in rejecting the treaty, to have been wisely taken, in the interest of peace and as a necessary step in the direction of a perfect and cordial friendship between the two countries.

A sensitive people, conscious of their power, are more at ease under a great wrong wholly unatoned than under the restraint of a settlement which satisfies neither their ideas of justice nor their grave sense of the grievance they have sustained. The rejection of the treaty was followed by a state of public feeling on both sides which I thought not favorable to an immediate attempt at renewed negotiations. I accordingly so instructed the Minister of the United States to Great Britain, and found that my views in this regard were shared by her Majesty's minister. I hope that the time may soon arrive when the two governments can approach the solution of this momentous question with an appreciation of what is due to the rights, dignity and honor of each, and with the determination not only to remove the causes of complaint in the past, but to lay the foundation of the broad principle of public law, which will prevent further differences and tend to firm and continued peace and friendship. This is now the only grave question which the United States has with any foreign nation. The question of renewing the treaty for the reciprocal trade between the United States and the British provinces of this continent has not been favorably considered.

In conformity with the recommendation of Congress, a proposition to abolish mixed courts and for the suppression of the slave trade is under negotiation.

It having come to my knowledge that a corporate company, organized under British laws, proposed to land upon the shores of the United States and to operate there a submarine cable, under concession from the Emperor of the French, of an exclusive right for twenty years of telegraphic communication between the shores of France and the United States, with the very objectionable feature of subjecting all messages conveyed thereby to the scrutiny and control of the French government, I caused the French and British legations at Washington to be made acquainted with the probable policy of Congress on this subject, as foreshadowed by the bill which passed the Senate in March last.

This drew from the representatives of the company an agreement to accept as a basis of their operation the provision of a bill or such other enactments on the subject as might be passed during the approaching session of Congress; also to use their influence to secure from the French government a modification of their concession to permit the landing of any cable belonging to any company incorporated by the authority of the United States or any State in the Union, and on their part not to oppose the establish

NORTH CAROLINIAN.

EQUAL RIGHTS FOR ALL MEN.

PALEMON JOHN, : : : : : : Editor.

Elizabeth City, N. C., Dec. 16, 1869.

For terms and advertising rates, see first page.
We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

As promised, we print in full, this week, the first annual message of President GRANT. We trust it will be carefully read, as it is an able document, giving a satisfactory history of our national condition. Its tone is thoroughly *American*. The depression of our material interests by reason of the war is deplored, but it is in the manly words of a man whose firmness never yields to misfortunes; and the improvement in our affairs is noted, but this is done in the temperate language of one not given to boasting.

Our foreign relations are referred to with a frank admission of the irritating, and, in some measure, delicate relations which exist with some of the powers; but there is not one sentence of doubt of the ultimate issue of these complications, treated as they are and will be under the broadest principles of justice and candid simplicity. As to England, the President's endorsement of the Senate's action in rejecting the Johnson-Clarendon treaty, is very emphatic and very proper. The judgment of the American people acquiesced in the decision of the Senate; and, strange as it may appear to many, the President's implied prediction will, we believe, be verified—that this step will lead to a "perfect and cordial friendship between the two countries." In other words, while the United States have gained self-respect from this act, it has won for them a higher respect from Great Britain, which must conduce to future peace between the two nations.

The Cuban revolution is treated of in the light of existing facts by one intimately conversant with the whole struggle in all its ramifications. And while we are not left in doubt as to the sympathies of the President, we yet see him restrained by his fine sense of his duty to hold his hands off until the Cubans have earned a full right to the claim of recognition of their belligerent rights. The American policy, known as the Monroe Doctrine, is clearly and strongly set forth as the National law and honored tradition of our politics.

The principles of the Administration, with respect to the National Debt, and the manner in which the Nation proposes to deal with its sacred honor in payment of it, will command the universal approval of every honest man in the country. And as germain to this, the President takes strong ground in favor of continuing the protection now enjoyed by *American Labor*.

Concerning Reconstruction, the President gives no uncertain sound. The action of Georgia in her attempt to obtain all the advantages flowing from the reconstruction laws by a technical conformity to their requirements, and immediately attempting to cheat the nation by violating the spirit of these laws, is fully and sharply stigmatized. The action of Congress is upheld.

THE APPOINTMENTS OF THE M. E. CHURCH.

The following are the appointments made for this—the Murfreesboro District—at the late Virginia Conference of the Methodist E. Church. Had they been forwarded to us they would have been published sooner:

H. B. Cowles, P. E. Murfreesboro, R. A. Compton, R. J. Carson, supernumerary; Northampton, J. E. McSparrin, W. E. Grant, supernumerary; Bertie, R. N. Crook and W. P. Jordan; Edenton, B. W. Daugherty, W. J. Norfleet, supernumerary; Hertford, J. L. Fisher; Pasquotank, T. L. Williams; Elizabeth City, W. P. Wright; Indian Ridge, Wesley C. Vaden; Suffolk, W. G. Starr; Gates, M. S. Colonna; Southampton, J. W. White, W. C. Taylor, and J. M. Arnold, supernumerary; Currituck Mission, to be supplied by B. H. Jarvis.

THE TEXAS ELECTION.—The later returns indicate that the Jack Hamilton Conservato-Democratic party in Texas has been routed, "horse, foot and dragoons," Served 'em right.

New Books, Periodicals, etc.

THE LADY'S FRIEND. A monthly Magazine of Literature and Fashion. Edited by Mrs. Henry Peterson. Published by Deacon & Peterson, 319 Walnut street, Philadelphia.

The publishers of this capital Magazine offer unequaled inducements for the coming year. Its corps of contributors rank with the most popular of the day. In addition to its other features, a splendid double-page, finely colored Fashion Plate will illustrate every number. Also numerous other engravings illustrating the latest Patterns of Dresses, Cloaks, Bonnets, Headdresses, Fancy Work, Embroidery, &c. Fourteen beautiful steel Engravings, in addition to the colored Fashion plates, are published yearly. The price of subscription is $2.50, and to every one remitting this amount a copy of the engraving "Taking the Measure of the Wedding Ring"—eighteen by twenty-four inches—will be sent. This represents a lover measuring his lady's finger for the Wedding ring.

APPLETONS' JOURNAL.—This neat and ably conducted periodical visits us regularly. Like wine, it improves with age, although we thought there was but little margin for improvement from the beginning: but unlike wine, its effects are beneficial in the highest degree, even when taken in large quantities. The elegant engraving accompanying each number is worth a good deal more than the cost of the *Journal*. Published weekly by D. Appleton & Co., 94 Grand street, N. Y. Four dollars a year.

THE POLAR WORLD. A Popular Description of Man and Nature in the Arctic and Antarctic Regions of the Globe, by Dr. G. Hartwig; 8vo. pp. Harper & Brothers, New York.

The readers of Dr. Hartwig's works "The Sea and its Living Wonders," "The Harmonies of Nature," and "The Tropical World," will be glad to have this later book from the same author. It contains a readable description of the geographical features, the fauna, the flora, the inhabitants and modes of life in the Polar regions, and summaries of the most important narrative of travel in those parts of the globe, from the earliest explorers to Dr. Hayes and C. F. Hall. Not only the frozen seas but the coast of Alaska, Siberia, Iceland, Terra del Fuego, and other lands in the uttermost verge of the habitable earth are included in the scope of the work, and a mass of information is gathered respecting them such as can be found in no single publication. It is profusely illustrated and is worthy a place in all good libraries.

PLAIN EDUCATIONAL TALKS WITH TEACHERS AND PARENTS. By ALBERT N. RAUB, Superintendent of the Lock Haven Public Schools. Philadelphia: Claxton, Remsen and Haffelfinger. 1869.

These "talks" are practical as well as plain. They constitute a volume of 220 pages, and discuss such themes as, What is education, how to secure it, how *not* to secure it, play, work, punishment, government, moral and physical culture. The author is a practical teacher—one who has thought a great deal, and the result of his labors are given to the public in this neat and durable form. It shows the errors and injurious effect of many of the systems of education in vogue—the "machine" teaching, cramming, and fashionable instruction—and points out the best manner of imparting knowledge to children. To young parents and inexperienced teachers the book will be of great value.

Correspondence.

The Present and Future of Elizabeth City and the Country Surrounding—No. 2.

To the Editor of the North Carolinian:

The population of Elizabeth City is from 500 to 800 more than it was in December, 1864, and, in the five years, real estate, both in the town and country, has gone up in price fully one hundred per cent.—indeed I may say that lots in town will sell to-day for double as much as they would have brought in December, 1866.

As I said in my last paper, the late war has produced great changes,—so great that even yet many of us have not realized that in very many respects the old order of things is entirely revolutionized. Four thousand slaves in this county have been freed—these are with us still, but they are free and are thrown upon their own resources—to succeed in life or to fail as they may elect. The great mass of these freed persons are laborers and mechanics. Their labor is fully as much needed with us as when they were slaves. Some few of the effects of *this* change are, that each man is acting for himself, and each man is responsible for his own acts. Heretofore the individuality of a hundred or a thousand slaves was swallowed up and entirely concealed, the master was the only responsible party, and the slave was responsible only for violation of criminal law. I ask a reasonable question, is it or is it not an advantage to the *community* that the man who was a slave is now free? The master fed and clothed his slave, but it was to his interest to lay in his large stores of provisions and clothing where he could get them cheapest—viz. at the North,—now each man who was a slave being a free acting individual spends his earnings, and supplies himself and family at home. Ask the merchants whether or not they are advantaged by the change. Heretofore the master, as a matter of interest as well as that it was a responsible duty, was compelled to provide the slaves, old and young, women and children, with lodgings, with food, with clothing, with medicines and a physician in sickness, &c.; now the same man *selects* his hands, pays them by the month or season, deducts for all lost time, has no care of providing clothes and food, has no doctor to pay, is not burdened with the support of the old and infirm, or the young and helpless, or the women and girls—ask him to answer candidly whether he is benefited by the change.

But again, the owner of 100 slaves must have vast quantities of land to put them on. Every slave that was born made it a matter of necessity for the master to increase his number of acres. See a notable instance of this in the case of the late James C. Johnston. He was a polished gentleman, a good citizen and a kind master—and yet see how the outlines of his great plantations were rolling out and swallowing up the little estates around. Many instances of this kind were seen all around us.

The necessity of these vast territories for individual men has ceased now to exist with the death of slavery; therefore it is, for one cause, that vast quantities of land are now offered for sale all over the county; and therefore it is that an industrious class of immigrants is so earnestly called for.

If the effect of this change in things should be to settle ten or twenty or thirty families of industrious and intelligent persons, where before only one responsible individual occupied, will not the community be benefited? How? In a thousand ways; some of which I have before mentioned that result to the merchant and even to the former master; but further—the controlling power of one vast plantation was *one mind*, but carve that plantation up and tenant it with thirty families—thirty self-acting, self-supporting, free thinking individuals, and we have thirty minds where was but one. The aim of these thirty will be to improve by every means their little farms, to have comfortable residences, to drain well, to fence their lands well, to improve the public highways, to establish and support schools, &c., their chiefest aims of course being to benefit themselves, but the results having in all things a beneficial effect upon the *community*. It will not be agreed that slavery can be a benefit to communities or states—it is clearly otherwise. Only men who are in a condition to think and act freely can benefit a State—therefore in the instance I have taken, thirty individuals are planning, devising, suggesting and acting for the public good instead of one; again thirty can carry a heavier burden than one.

Instance the case of Mr. J. C. Johnston again. He was the owner of probably 1000 slaves—population enough for a respectable village—of what benefit were they to the *State*? They performed no public work except occasionally to work upon the highway, they paid nothing into the treasury, or so little as to be in fact nothing. They neither built nor assisted in building railroads, they had nothing to do with school houses or the like. There was but one thing that they could do, and that was to advance the owner's interest, and if any other good resulted, it was accidental.

If these things that I have spoken of are indeed as I have represented, then it is manifestly for the *public good* that all men in the country are free, and it only remains to be seen whether the freedman will prove to the world that he can appreciate his change in condition.

I say again then that 4000 persons in this county have been freed, which I have endeavored to show will prove to be an advantage to the community and a public good, rather than a cause for regret. But Pasquotank county, with a population of 10,000, has an area of nearly two hundred thousand acres (200,000) or nearly 20 acres to each individual.

The country is capable of supporting well a population of 100,000 to 200,000. I do not mean to say that its present products would support such a population, but that it might be made to produce sufficient for that purpose; and no man of judgment will fairly consider the matter and deny that this is a fact.

It only remains for us to inform the public—the people who are strangers to us—of these things: to inform them truly, and to invite them to come and see. I tell these plain facts to strangers who desire to be informed, at the same time, they are aware that labor here is free—free labor competes with free labor; we have a population, who, instead of being jealous of the stranger, and prejudiced against the "yankee" or the "foreigner," will kindly receive and welcome in their midst honest, industrious men and their families; but it would be well for the stranger to bear in mind that he will need to bring with him enough money to begin with—at least enough to purchase a small farm with. Plenty of good land can be bought in the county at $10 or $15 per acre; so it will be seen that a *large* amount of capital will not be necessary. In the present state of affairs we here can offer no inducement to a man who may come merely to be employed as a laborer, for we have already labor plenty and cheap. To strangers, I repeat—come and see.

PETREL.

Nag's Head.

To the Editor of the North Carolinian:

The keeping up of a good Hotel at this first class watering-place during the Summer months, is a necessity for our people. Its easy and cheap access, by Steam, or Sail Vessels, from all the adjacent Albemarle Country; the salubrity of its climate, the fine fish, salt air, and sea bathing; and the advantage which our farmers, professional and business men have, of settling their families there, and being able to make weekly visits to their homes and business, gives to Nag's Head the advantage, to us, of all the watering places. Many of our prominent citizens have built up private residences, some on the sound, some on the sea side, and they are all interested in keeping up a good Hotel.

All visitors at Nags Head, for several seasons past, will recollect that one of the prominent subjects of discussion was the necessity for a good Hotel, its site, and the ways and means of getting it started, and from the earnestness with which this necessity was advocated, one would have supposed that there would have been no delay in accomplishing it. But it is very strange that, with the breaking up of the crowd, at the end of each season, all this talk ceases, and no one seems to think of it again.

Now, Mr. Editor, all your readers acknowledge the earnestness with which you advocate the building up, and improving the country, and the object of the writer is to call your attention, and that of the people generally, to this subject. This is the time and season to make a move. The present General Assembly would grant a charter for a company, if applied to. The capital stock, to build a good Hotel, can be secured, if a few of our popular and enterprising men, in the different counties interested, would move in it. Our former host, Mr. Jacobs, I hear, is engaged in business in Norfolk, and wishes to sell his property. I have no doubt, Mr. Editor, if you will think of this that you will become interested in it, and call the attention of the people to it. I feel certain that a little effort will secure a charter, and the Capital Stock to establish a good Hotel, and have it ready for visitors by the 4th of July next.

Our friend Pendleton, of your City, can probably be induced to take charge of the House, and we all know he is among the best of Hotel keepers. With a good House, and Pendleton its proprietor, it would always be filled. S.

WESTMORELAND, N. C. Dec. 9, 1869.

Republican Convention.

The Republican City Convention was held at the Court House on the evening of the 13th of December, 1869.

On motion of Dr. Jos. Commander, M. V. B. Gilbert was called to the Chair and J. B. Robinson appointed Secretary.

The Convention having assembled for the purpose of placing before the electors persons to be voted for at the approaching municipal election, nominations for Mayor were called for.

Prof. Cardozo, in an eloquent speech, suggested the name of GEORGE W. COBB, and moved that he be re-nominated by acclamation. The motion was carried amid great applause.

On motion, a committee, consisting of Dr. Commander, S. E. Hines; Esq., and Prof. Cardozo, was appointed to inform Mr. Cobb of his nomination.

On motion, the Chairman appointed a committee to suggest the names of five persons for Commissioners. [Committee: A. L. Jones, J. S. Wilcox, W. Krauss, C. Guirkin, S. Reid, W. A. Price, H. Kale, J. H. Miskell, P. Johnston.]

During the retirement of the Committee, S. E. Hines, Esq., in response to calls, addressed the Convention.

The report of the Committee on Nominations not being received, but the present Board re-nominated,

On motion, the Convention reconsidered the vote by which the candidates for Commissioners had been brought forward, and nominated the following: Jos. Commander, M. D.; Silas Randall, M. B. Culpepper, J. R. Brown and H. B. Coleman.

The nominations were made unanimous, and full support at the polls was, on motion of Mr. Hines, promised them.

Mayor Cobb made his appearance and accepted the nomination in a few pertinent remarks.

In response to loud calls, C. W. Grandy, Jr., Esq., delivered an able speech.

On motion, the Secretary was directed to send the proceedings to the NORTH CAROLINIAN.

The Convention then adjourned.

M. V. B. GILBERT, *Ch'n.*
J. B. ROBINSON, *Sec'y.*

James Dougherty has received the severest penalty of the law for bigamy in Wilmington, Del. He married a hard-working woman in Pennsylvania, and then, having got hold of the savings from her years of toil, deserted her, went to Delaware, married a young woman there, and started on a bridal trip to Boston on the money stolen from his wife. She, two days later, heard of his second marriage and committed suicide. His sentence is a fine of $2,000 and imprisonment for one year.

Krupp, the great manufacturer of cannon in Prussia, who employs over seven thousand hands, has acquired so much that he intends putting up a family residence which is intended to surpass in magnificence any royal palace in Europe. The cost is estimated at several millions of dollars.

Edenton—Past and Present—No. 3.

To the Editor of the North Carolinian:

The environs of Edenton are very attractive, and although many of the places near the town are finely cultivated and improved, yet they are far from being brought to that state of perfection and beauty, of which they are capable. The lands surrounding Edenton are very rich and profitable, never failing, with ordinary seasons, abundantly to reward the labors of the Agriculturist. Within sight of the town and fronting the Bay is "Hayes," the residence of Mr. Edward Wood. This is a very handsome place, and so many are the beauties of nature surrounding this attractive spot that the road on the Bay-side is often sought, as a promenade in pleasant weather by numbers of our citizens. On the Western side of the Bay lies "Albania," which is also a very pretty situation. It is at present the residence of Major H. A. Gilliam, who will no doubt improve the place and bring the lands to a high state of cultivation. On the Northern boundary of Edenton are two very handsome country seats, the residences of the late Col. Skinner, and E. C. Hines, Esq.

We might go on almost indefinitely to name the beautiful and attractive places in the vicinity of Edenton, but suffice it to say, that no part of North Carolina presents more numerous and varied attractions for the Agriculturist, the Horticulturist, and the Fruit Raiser. The early settlers of this part of North Carolina were principally an agricultural people, and in the Fourth year of American Independence, on the 18th day of October, 1779, authority was given by the General Assembly for Fairs to be held in the town of Edenton. These fairs continued for three days in every year, and were somewhat similar to the Agricultural Fairs of the present day, except that property was exhibited more generally, and with a view rather of selling it at a good price, than simply having a prize awarded for excellency. We find that all kinds of horses, and cattle, sheep, and hogs were sold at these Fairs, also salt pork and all kinds of provisions, tobacco and every other natural production of the country. Foreign goods, and home-made manufactures of all kinds were exposed for sale, and doubtless the silks of India, and the homespun of our Grandmothers were piled up together, the latter in those days, no doubt, commanding as good a price as the foreign fabrics. In order to prevent frauds and imposition Judges and Registers were appointed for the Fairs, and every person, who brought a blooded horse, mare, or gelding to the Fair *for sale* was required to obtain from the Register a certificate in writing of the owner or vender's name, and the color, age, and blood of the stock. The Register was strictly required to preserve duplicate certificates for future reference, if necessary. To prevent persons from selling stock without giving the proper certificate, the person so offending was to forfeit one tenth part of the value of such horse, or other animal, one half to the use of the informer, the other half to the purchaser, where an actual sale had been made. The Register's book was kept open and free for examination and inspection of all citizens.

These Fairs were of great benefit to the people. Our country had then just gained a glorious Independence, by throwing off the yoke of British rule. Men felt free, and they were stimulated with an ambitious energy to improve the resources of this favored region. The Fairs were held for the purpose of arousing competition among Farmers and Raisers, while also they served as Markets for the annual sale of commodities, the growth and produce of the country, which could not otherwise have been so advantageously disposed of. The Fairs were esteemed of so great importance by our ancestors, as to require the vacancy of any place in the Board of officers to be immediately filled by the County Court of Chowan. Not only were these animal exhibitions attended by our own citizens, but people came to attend them from all the surrounding Counties. At the first Fair of the kind held in Chowan County, Thomas Benbury, Samuel Johnston, Joseph Hewes, Michael Payne and Robert Smith were appointed the Judges.

In 1856 there was an Agricultural Society organized in this County, and an Exhibition was given, which was largely attended and generously contributed to. This Fair was held at what is known as the "Holmes place." Col. Skinner took an active part in having the grounds prepared, and the Fair was considered a success. The farmers of Chowan seemed at that time to take a pride and pleasure in their occupations, while they exerted themselves to improve their lands, and make agriculture flourish in our midst.

No portion of Eastern North Carolina is better adapted to the cereals than the country surrounding Edenton. Wheat, corn, rye, oats, and even buckwheat grow to perfection here. Of late years cotton has been more extensively cultivated than formerly, and the yields of the crops have been quite remunerative.

Several of our citizens have recently commenced to bestow no little attention to the planting and cultivation of vineyards, while the fruit raising and nursery business is assuming considerable importance. Mr. James I Cannon has cultivated the grape with great success, and Mr. Gisbon J Cherry has entered somewhat extensively into the fruit-culture. Other farmers are every season turning their attention to this branch of business. These facts all go far to demonstrate that Edentonians have a mine of wealth about their homes, which, if properly worked and improved, may render our population independent and place us beyond the reach of want. The lamented and honored Judge Iredell, who once resided in Edenton, was pleased to call it "the garden spot of North Carolina," and doubtless, if our energetic men of to-day will study to improve the natural advantages so abundant in this region of the Albemarle, it will again become fair and beautiful in luxuriance and plenty.

Edenton has a bright future before it, if its citizens will study the development of the surrounding agricultural, fishing, trucking, fruit-raising and commercial resources. A railroad to Norfolk would greatly assist the brightening of the future. The days of speed have come, and we should not rest until our people avail themselves of every improvement of the age. The whistle of the locomotive and the rumbling noise of heavily freighted cars would enliven our business wonderfully, and Edenton would soon begin to be rapidly built up with large stores, manufactories, mills, &c., while our town would increase in the number of sterling, enterprising business men.

The Past of "old Edenton" is noble and honorable; let us hope the Future may be as bright and prosperous.

CHOWANOKE.

A young man named Henry Stewart arrived in Harrisburg a few weeks since from Idaho, where all of his relatives had died. His mother before dying gave him some papers, which she told him would prove of service after she was gone. These he exhibited to a lawyer, when he called to ask for alms, and the barrister soon observed the importance of the documents and the prospect of a fee. Subsequent inquiry proved that the lad Stewart was heir to a fortune of $77,000,000 in gold, now lying in the Bank of England. It is believed that Stewart will get several million of dollars of this fortune during the present month, probably before Christmas.

From the State Capital.

On the 6th in the Senate a communication was received from Mr. Barrow stating that, on further consideration, he declines to withdraw his resignation as Senator from the 4th Senatorial District, and requesting that the same be inserted. Mr. Robbins moved that the resignation be accepted. Mr. White made a point that the resignation of a Senator necessarily vacated his seat, and that it was not in order for the Senate to take any action on it, either in the way of accepting or rejecting the resignation. The Chair was of opinion that the point of order of the Senator from Rowan (Mr. Robbins) was not well taken; and remarked, if a Senator's resignation is bound to be accepted he may, as a Senator of North Carolina and while in his seat, be guilty of some gross violation of law and rules of order, and avoid expulsion by the Senate, and the censure and punishment which the law authorizes this body to inflict upon him, and which his conduct deserves, by tendering his resignation. The Senator may be guilty of conduct during a recess unworthy of a Senator, and if he, by simply tendering his resignation can vacate his seat, he may defy this body, and thus escape the punishment which his crimes deserve. It would be a dangerous and unwise precedent. If a Senator forwards his resignation to the Governor for his action, the Governor may refuse it, and lay the resignation and the conduct of the Senator before the Senate, so that there may be an investigation before the Senate into the conduct of the offender. A Senator may defy all the authority of the State, of the people, and of this Senate, and cast imputations upon this body which are unjust, ungenerous and false, if he can, by tendering his resignation, vacate his seat, and prevent the Senate from pursuing a course to show its disapproval of the Senator's conduct. Mr. Robbins appealed from the decision of the Chair. Mr. Sweet moved that the further consideration of the subject be postponed till to-morrow at 11 o'clock. Agreed to. Various bills and resolutions were presented and referred. In the House a number of bills and resolutions were introduced some of which were referred and others laid over.

On the 7th in the Senate a resolution authorizing the Public Treasurer to pay M. A. Bledsoe the sum of $5,393.47, out of any monies in the treasury not otherwise appropriated was adoped. This claim was for necessaries furnished the Lunatic Asylum. The hour having arrived for the point of order made by Mr. Robbins, that the resignation of a Senator necessarily vacated his seat, and that it was not in order for the Senate to take any action on it either in the way of accepting or rejecting the resignation. The Chair having stated his opinion, as given yesterday, Mr. Robbins quoted several instances, one, the case of several Indiana representatives absenting themselves from the Legislative Assembly to avoid voting on the 15th amendment, &c. The Senate sustained the Chair. In the House a resolution was offered and adopted directing the Public Treasurer to make no payments of interest on the coupons of bonds issued for the purchase of a Penitentiary. The unfinished business was the motion of Mr. French to reconsider the vote by which the House adopted a resolution appointing a special committee to go to New York for the purpose of investigating the sale and manipulation of State bonds. It was carried, and then the resolution was laid on the table. Mr. Moore, of Chowan, introduced a bill to lay off and establish a new county by the name of "Dare." [To be composed of portions of Hyde, Tyrrell and Currituck counties.] Laid over.

On the 8th in the Senate a message was received from the House transmitting a bill which passed that body, incorporating the Elizabeth City and Norfolk Railroad Company, which was referred to the Committee on Internal Improvements. Mr. Robbins, with permission, introduced a resolution instructing the Committee on Agriculture to enquire carefully into the subject of amending and repealing the existing fence laws of the State and report a bill on the same. Adopted.

In the House the consideration of the bill to re-endow the University of North Carolina was postponed until the 12th of January; the balance of the session was taken up with explanations in questions of privilege.

On the 9th in the Senate the Committee on Internal Improvements reported favorably on the House bill to incorporate the Elizabeth City and Norfolk Railroad Company. Various reports were made and local bills introduced.

In the House Mr. Sikes called up the bill to incorporate the Mechanics' Savings, Loan and Building Association at Elizabeth City. Much time was consumed in discussing the bill to create a Board of Railroad Commissioners.

On the 10th there was nothing of public interest in the Senate. In the House on motion of Mr. Williamson the bill in relation to poll tax was taken up. The Judiciary Committee reported a substitute which declared that it was the true intent and meaning of the Constitution that the State and county capitation tax combined should not exceed $2 on the head. The substitute also directs Sheriffs and County Treasurers to refund all moneys collected in excess of $2. After a long discussion it was passed.

On the 11th the time of the Senate was occupied with local bills. In the House, Mr. Seymour called up a resolution to prevent any further increase of the State debt. [Declares that it would be inexpedient and unwise to further increase the State debt for purposes of internal improvements; and that common honesty demanded that North Carolina should undertake no new pecuniary obligation until her ability to fully discharge those already incurred, shall have been demonstrated.] Adopted unanimously. Mr. Welch called up a bill to amend Title 20, chapter 1, section 496 of Code of Civil Procedure. [Allows magistrates thirty days to make return of papers in their hands instead of twenty.] Passed its several readings.

Foreign News.

On the 6th the Ecumenical Council was opened in Rome by Pope Pius IX. The streets leading to the Vatican, notwithstanding the rain which fell at intervals, were crowded by the people, as the Pope, at the head of a procession of 700 Bishops, proceeded to the hall of the Council. The galleries of the hall were filled by sovereigns and princes and members of the *corps diplomatique*. The ceremonies are described as excelling anything in Rome for a century. No political Power is represented in the Council.

The English journals continue to comment on the message of President Grant and the reports of the Secretaries. The continental papers approve Mr. Boutwell's plan for resuming specie payments.

The Viceroy of Egypt has yielded to the ultimatum of the Sultan and accepted the conditions imposed.

It is stated in letters received in Paris from Madrid, that General Prim decidedly favors the Republican Party.

The Ministerial crisis in Italy still continues, and it is said that the King has requested General Cialdini to form a new Cabinet.

A London dispatch states that a correspondent of the London *Times* has been forbidden to enter the Papal States.

From Washington.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate on the 7th, of the bills introduced, the most important were those to amend the Civil Rights bill; to amend the Banking act, and to provide for a return to specie payments, introduced by Mr. Sumner, who cited seven reasons in support of his theories; to reorganize the Medical, Pay and Engineers' Corps of the army, fixing their rank and uniform; to amend the Homestead bill, requiring the planting of trees on the reservations; and by Mr. Trumbull, for the relief of members of Congress and heads of Departments from the importunities of office-seekers, making it a penal offence for Congressmen to assist applicants for office, allowing them only to give information when requested to do so, in writing by those holding the appointing power. Mr. Trumbull made a speech strongly advocating the provisions of his bill, and pointing out the good which would accrue to the civil service by its passage. He was followed by Mr. Davis and Mr. Yates, who favored the bill; the former animadverted in no measured terms upon the course pursued by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, in endeavoring, as he said, to supplant an honest Government official in the Lexington, Ky., District. The bill was laid on the table temporarily with others, and ordered to be printed. During the session Mr. Morton offered a joint resolution providing for the admission of the recently elected members of the State to their seats, indorsed by the Republican Convention of Virginia, was brought to the attention of the Senate by Vice-President Colfax.

The House resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, immediately after the reading of the Journal, for the purpose of distributing the President's Message among the various Committees. The usual resolutions were read, and adopted, after some discussion, as to the proper reference of the portions in regard to the return to specie payments, and the clause on the Inter-oceanic Canal. Finally, the former was referred to the Ways and Means Committee, and the latter to that on Commerce. Among the important bills introduced was one by Mr. Butler, to repeal the Tenure-of-Office act, in accordance with the suggestions in the Message; by Mr. Hill to abolish the franking privilege; by Mr. Williams to repeal the duty on salt, tea, coffee and on printing and writing paper; by Mr. Finkelnburg to establish a uniform system of naturalization; by Mr. Wood to prevent members of Congress from accepting or holding positions of trust under the President, and a bill to prohibit the sale of coin by the Government. A bill was reported from the Committee on Patents, providing for an extension for a term of seven years, of Hoe's printing press patent, which was laid on the table after some debate, without a division of the House. Four members from Alabama presented their credentials, on a favorable report from the Committee, and were sworn in and took their seats. The credentials of two Virginia members were referred back to the Committee. Pending a discussion in regard to the question of drawing for seats, on a resolution that members should retain them for all the sessions of a Congress, the House at 2:30 adjourned.

On the 8th in the Senate, at the opening of the Session, such standing committees as had been changed by the addition of new members were announced. Several petitions were presented, among them one by Mr. Hamlin, of Maine, from naval officers who deem themselves injured by the promotion of juniors under the act of July 25, 1866, and ask for redress. A joint resolution was offered by Mr. Williams, of Oregon, to the effect that a State Legislature having once ratified a Constitutional Amendment, any further action on it shall be void. Mr. Carpenter, of Wisconsin, introduced a bill to allow Congressmen to practice in the United States Courts, and Mr. Ferry, of Connecticut, presented one repealing the laws requiring the test oath. A number of other bills of minor importance were also introduced. A bill relieving some 500 persons therein named from political disabilities imposed by the Fourteenth amendment was passed, and in a discussion which ensued upon taking up the joint resolution that all disabilities should cease upon the final adoption of the Fifteenth amendment, Mr. Stewart, of Nevada, made a speech, strongly advocating the measure, saying that he thought the time for universal amnesty had arrived. Mr. Cameron, of Pennsylvania, called for such information as was possessed by the Executive on affairs in Cuba, and quite a debate arose on Mr. Ramsey's (Minn.) resolution requesting information in respect to the Red River disturbance and the presence of Mr. McDougall in Dakota Territory.

In the House the most important bills introduced were: By Mr. Morrell, of Pennsylvania, to fund the National debt at a lower rate of interest; by Mr. Davis, of New-York, to abolish duties on coal; by Mr. Finkelburg, of Missouri, to reduce the duty on imports, periodically, 10 per cent.; and by Mr. Mungen, of Ohio, to exempt the property of ex-soldiers and sailors to the same extent as that of bondholders. After the presentation of several petitions, the House took up the Census bill. Mr. Garfield, of Ohio, Chairman of the Sub-Committee, explained the provisions of the bill, and wherein it differed from that under which the census of 1860 was taken. He said that the number of Representatives had been fixed by the Committee at 300, as by taking this number no State would lose a member of Congress.

On the 9th in the Senate, a memorial was presented from citizens and members of the Legislature of Virginia, urging the admittance of that State to representation. Mr. Sumner, of Massachusetts, offered a resolution directing the proper Committee to consider the expediency of repealing the charter of the Medical Society of the District of Columbia, because it excluded certain physicians solely because they were colored, and, after some debate, it was passed. A substitute bill for Mr. Sumner's, "defining the jurisdiction of the Courts of the United States in certain cases," was reported from the Judiciary Committee. Among other new business introduced was a bill establishing a uniform time for holding elections for Electors for President, Vice-President and members of Congress from all the States. The Senate adjourned to Monday. In the House the greater portion of the session was occupied with a discussion of the Census bill. The debate was participated in by several members, but little progress was made with the measure.

Ex-President Johnson appears to be afflicted with a morbid fondness for the atmosphere of Washington. Denied the privilege, which he so earnestly sought, of representing the people of Tennessee there, he has now taken rooms at a Washington hotel "for the winter." What a comment upon his inherent demagogueism, and unconquerable lust after the "fleshpots of Egypt."

We see it stated that Elihu Green, convicted of setting fire to the Court House, at Kingwood, Preston county, W. Va., was allowed to choose hanging or imprisonment for life, and selected the former. Judgment was accordingly pronounced, the time for the execution being fixed for Jan. 28.

Summary of News.

The Wyoming Legislature has, by the vote of both Houses, granted to women the right to vote.

A "gold mine" in South Carolina—560 acres—has just been sold for $1,760; so the Charleston *News* reports.

"What is pride, my dear?" "Walking with a cane when you ain't lame," replied the intelligent juvenile.

The New Orleans *Times* says that Gen. Twiggs was for many years the wealthiest general officer in the United States Army.

Late dispatches from Canada indicate that the Red River insurrection is dying out, and that Governor McDougall will meet with no opposition.

Philadelphia has built this year 5,323 new buildings, and crows over Chicago, which reports only 2,500 buildings erected this year.

A Detroit woman attempted to smuggle twenty-three pounds of butter across the line under her clothes. It melted and betrayed her.

"What is conscience?" asked a teacher. "An inward monitor," was the reply of a smart little fellow. "And what is a monitor?" "One of the iron-clads."

A teacher, catechising his scholars, put the following question: "What was made to give light to the world?" "Matches," cried one of the youngsters, after a short pause.

Miss Elizabeth Peebles, called by the semi-barbarous press a "carpet-baggress of the school-teaching persuasion," has been elected Clerk of the House in Washington Territory.

A South Carolina paper addresses a word, by which it means a column, "to the weak kneed and the low souled, and to those whose nerves of sensitiveness are located in their pockets."

The Petersburg *Index* bids farewell to the old men of the Old Dominion, and turns to welcome the young Virginians who are hereafter to be the law-makers, leaders, and rulers there.

Chicago has laid twenty and a half miles of Nicolson pavement this year.

The Chicago *Post* alludes to the *Congressional Globe* as "that expensive machine for grinding out immortal oblivion."

Colonel C. C. Tew, of the Second North Carolina Regulars, who was reported killed at Boonsboro, Md., is now said to be alive and in confinement at Dry Tortugas. A pardoned prisoner brings the report.

The Washington *Star* reports that Mary Harris, who shot Adoniram J. Burroughs, a clerk in the treasury department, has been discharged from the insane asylum, cured, and is now employed in the Philadelphia post-office.

There are over a million more females in England than males. This is said to be owing to the fact that many men who enlist in the army die or never return home, for it is known that there are only 956 females born to each thousand males, in England.

Chicago is to have another tunnel which is to connect the northern and southern portions of the city. It will cost half a million of dollars and is to be opened in July, 1871. In the tunnelling and divorce buisness Chicago leads all her sister municipalities.

A gentleman had just taken his seat at the dinner table, when the servant reported a beggar at the door. Feeling in his pocket for "a stamp," but finding none, he replied, "Tell him I haven't a shilling with me," and resumed his dinner. Presently, the servant returned, with "Please sir, he says he can change a note."

The dwelling house of Mr. Marmaduke Temple, near Taylor's Bridge, in Chatham county, together with furniture, clothing and entire contents, was destroyed by fire on Wednesday last—no doubt the work of an incendiary—loss $2,000. Mr. Temple and wife had gone off to meeting, leaving at home, two of the children, who had gone to the kitchen, and they knew nothing of the fire until the roof was falling in.

We learn from the Tarboro' *Carolinian* that a canal twenty-five feet wide and eight miles long, is rapidly constructing to drain the lands along Great and Little Coneto Swamps. The work, when completed, will be the means of reclaiming one thousand acres of land which will produce from eight to ten barrels of corn per acre. Shade Branch, colored, is the contractor, and has shown great energy in prosecuting the work.

From the Greensboro' *Patriot* we learn that Mrs. Henry Sharp, residing within three miles of that place, was found drowned in a small branch near her residence on Wednesday evening last. She had been unwell for several months, and at times showed symptoms of mental aberration. At dinner she ate nothing, complained of being unwell, and walked out of the yard in the direction of the branch where she was found.

A Strange Story.

An aged and eccentric woman, familiarly known as Lochy Ostrom, died in Poughkeepsie on Thursday. She had resided there all her life. Nearly 50 years ago she was disappointed in love, and since her career has been a chequered one. Her father and mother died leaving Lochy and a brother. The latter was very miserly, and it is stated that he actually died of starvation, though he had $3,000, which fell to Lochy. She then sold the property and went out to days' work. Some years after her old suitor appeared, and again offered his hand. Lochy was then 50 years of age, and with a heart hardened by rude contact with the world, she refused. For the past 20 years she lived on the charity of others, always saving every penny she earned. On Thursday night she died without making a will, leaving the sum of $25,000. Those intimately acquainted with her circumstances say that many who fed and clothed Lochy in her lifetime will now bring heavy bills against the estate, and in that case the whole $25,000 will be swallowed up. John P. H. Tallman, Esq., is in possession of the funds.

THE CHILDREN OF THE SABBATH SCHOOL, in connection with the Colored Methodist Church of this place will give a concert in the church on TUESDAY Evening, December 21st, 1869. Exercises will commence at 7½ o'clock. Tickets 25 cents. Proceeds for the benefit of the school.

T. W. CARDOZO, Supt.

A PROCLAMATION,

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR OF NORTH CAROLINA.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT of N. C.,
Raleigh, Dec. 9th, 1869.

WHEREAS, Official information has been received at this Department that a vacancy exists in the representation from the 4th Senatorial District in the Senate of North Carolina.

Now, therefore, I, W. W. Holden, Governor of the State of North Carolina, by virtue of authority vested in me by Section 15, Article 2, of the State Constitution, do issue this proclamation, ordering an election to be held on Saturday, the 8th of January, 1870, for the purpose of choosing a Senator from the said District in place of Hon. Wm. Barrow, resigned.

Done at our city of Raleigh, this 9th day [L. S.] of December, A. D. 1869, and in the 94th year of our Independence.

W. W. HOLDEN, Governor.

By the Governor:
W. R. RICHARDSON, Private Sec'y. 25-td

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

IMPORTANT SALE OF ROANOKE LAND

NORTH CAROLINIAN.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 16, 1869.

THIS WEEK'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

We call attention to the following new advertisements in this issue:

Read notice of sale Moring Plantation, in Bertie.
Mr. Mebane advertises lost notes.
Read notice of concert by the children of the Sabbath school of the Colored Methodist Church.
Gov. Holden issues his proclamation for an election in Northampton county.
Read prospectuses of N. Y. Times, Our Young Folks, and The Atlantic Monthly.

Local and Personal.

☞ JOSIAH T. WHITE, of Dublin, Ind., will accept our thanks for favors.

☞ Hon. JOHN POOL, U. S. S., will accept our thanks for copies of important official Reports.

☞ One hundred and fifty pieces Prints just opened at the "Yankee Store."*

☞ Our correspondents take up considerable space this week. Several communications crowded over.

☞ One hundred sacks Ground Alum Salt just received at the "Yankee Store."*

☞ The communication of "S." is timely. The suggestions are worthy of attention. Let action be taken at once.

☞ Twenty-five pieces splendid plain and figured Armures just opened at the "Yankee Store."

☞ The weather continues delightful and the roads are magnificent for travel. Indeed they remind us of the roads North when in their best condition.

☞ We had a call last week from J. M. WEED, Esq., of Havana, N. Y. He was on a tour of inspection, and expressed himself as favorably impressed with our country.

☞ The celebration of the colored Methodist Sunday School of this place will be held in the African Church on Tuesday evening next. See advertisement. Let it be liberally patronized.

☞ By proclamation published in another column it will be seen that an election is ordered to fill the vacancy in the 4th Senatorial District occasioned by the resignation of Dr. W. BARROW.

☞ The unanimous re-nomination of Hon. GEO. W. CONE, on Monday evening last, for the Mayoralty, was a just tribute to a faithful officer. Let him have a like full endorsement at the polls.

☞ It is said that if you take two letters from *money* there will be one left; but our Devil says he heard of a man who took money from letters and there wasn't *any* left. And he is reliable authority.

☞ We are pleased to learn of the appointment of Col. A. A. CROOKSTON, of Jamesville, as Deputy U. S. Marshal. He is an excellent man, and being located in the eastern part of the State will make it convenient.

☞ Four thousand pounds Buckwheat Flour, and one hundred barrels choice Family, Extra and Superfine Flours, from celebrated mills in New York, at less than Norfolk prices to the trade, to arrive at the "Yankee Store."

☞ Old yesterday morning our townsman Mr. Wm. Shannon, two doors East of our office, discovered a fire in one of his rooms, having caught from a fire place. It was fortunately discovered in time to prevent serious damages.

☞ By the appointments of the M. E. Conference—the list is published in another column—it will be seen that Rev. W. WRIGHT returns to Elizabeth City. Having served the Church here during the past year earnestly, faithfully and efficiently, he is welcomed back by our entire community.

☞ Our friend G. W. BELL will accept our thanks for a copy of *The Boston News letter*. Its date is "from Monday, April 17th to Monday, April 24th 1704." It is about the size of a sheet of letter paper. It was "printed by B. GREEN, and sold by NICHOLAS BORNE, at his shop near the old Meeting-House."

☞ The Rev. Father PITTS informs us that C. W. HOLLOWELL, Esq., has presented him an acre of ground for the purpose of building a Church for the African Methodist Episcopal Zion Association. Mr. HOLLOWELL is not only a public spirited, but is one of our most liberal citizens.

[redacted]

☞ How provoking it is to take up a paper and when your eye catches an article and you become interested in the grace and philosophy of every line, you just then discover to your mortification that it is an advertisement of some PESKY shop keeper. But the greatest sell on record, was the great sell of merchandise at the "Yankee Store" on Saturday and Monday last.*

☞ We are frequently asked the question—will the negro learn? Can he avail himself to any advantage of the facilities for education if given the opportunity? If those who thus inquire could visit the colored school here under the charge of Prof. T. W. CARDOZO, we think their skepticism on this subject would be removed. His school is full and his classes range from the spelling book on up to the classics. Think of that, oh Copperheads of the North, negro boys and girls making rapid progress in Latin! It is astonishing to see the advance the pupils of this school are making.

☞ At last the Long Bridge is being repaired. Let us return thanks.

☞ Our Raleigh correspondent came too late for this issue. He shall have a hearing in our next. He informs us that the bill for extending the corporate limits of Elizabeth City, and the Railroad and Savings and Loan Association bills are making favorable progress.

☞ New style Calicoes, at ALLEN & BRO'S.

☞ Salt! Salt!! at ALLEN & BRO'S.*

☞ Our thanks are due Hon. C. L. COBB, M. C., for copies of the *Congressional Globe*. From the *Globe* of the 9th inst., we see that on the 8th he introduced the following resolution:

Resolved, That the House of Representatives participates with the people of the United States in the deep interest which they feel for the success of the republic of Cuba, struggling to establish its liberty and independence; and that it will give its constitutional support to the President of the United States, whenever he may deem it expedient, to recognize the sovereignty and independence of said republic.

☞ The regular term of Court opened at this place on Monday. The Charge of his Honor Judge POOL, to the Grand Jury, was able and especially adapted to the present condition of affairs in this State. Indeed we deem it of so much importance that we shall publish it in full next week. There is a fair attendance and several important cases are being tried. A synopsis will appear in our next. Mr. Solicitor ALBERTSON is performing his duties, on behalf of the Commonwealth, with his characteristic industry and ability, and the members of the Bar generally appear to be busy and are acquitting themselves with credit.

☞ New stock of Brogans, at ALLEN & BRO'S.

☞ The NORTH CAROLINIAN *is*, in one sense, an AGITATOR. It don't believe in standing still. It is an advocate of *progress*. It wants to see improvement, development, advancement. Because of this, Old Fogies dub it an "Enthusiast." They are mistaken. It does not ask for what is impossible. It advocates such measures only as are practicable, feasible and within reach. The growth and prosperity of the thriving towns in the North are but the fruits of energy and judiciously directed enterprize. What these agencies have done for them they *can* do for Elizabeth City. The question is: Shall they do it? The NORTH CAROLINIAN votes *Aye*. And to that end it will continue agitating.

☞ The time is fast approaching when there will be a sub-division of our large and illy cutivated plantations into small and highly cultivated farms. Radical changes in the staples of production as well as the modes of cultivating, will follow. The price of land will greatly advance. The difference between a section of country densely populated with an intelligent and enterprising people—vitalized by an influx of Northern energy and capital—and a section without population, without capital and dependent upon the hireling is beyond calculation. Eastern North Carolina has been formed by nature for a great development in manufacture and agriculture. The next five years will largely realize the great destiny in store for her.

☞ Corned Blue Fish, at ALLEN & BRO'S.

☞ The editor of the NORTH CAROLINIAN is a man of regular habits. He retires early. One night last week he was awakened from his slumbers by the dulcet strains of the violin, guitar and some other instrument that put in "the variations." He ascertained that it was our rapidly growing into favor STRING BAND, and that they were out on a "serenade." Being in *dishabille*, he could not invite them in, and as he is a temperate man, it would have been a violation of his principles to send them round to "take something," hence he acknowledges the compliment by declaring on his word as an editor,—and who ever knew of an editor, unless he belonged "to the other side," guilty of any breach of veracity—that he has not heard such music for many a day. Long life and prosperity to the STRING BAND.

Temperature at Elizabeth City,

For the week ending Dec. 11.

REPORTED BY J. G. RUSSELL.

Thermometer on December 7, 30° in shade.
December, 11th—26°
Average of the week taken three times a day—at 6 A. M. and 2 and 7 o'clock, P. M.—46 1-7°.

HOTEL ARRIVALS.

PENDLETON'S HOTEL, T. D. PENDLETON, Pro'r.

A. W. Magee, Petersburg; E. A. Wilson, Philadelphia; J. Johnson; Wm. Gray, Bertie; S. S. Simmons, Tyrrell; Geo. Newby, Nathan Newby, Perquimans; Wiley Riddick, Mills L. Eure, Gates; D. McD. Lindsey, Currituck; Willis Bagley, Hertford; Augustus Moore, Edenton; W. H. Blackman; Geo. Ulray; Col. J. W. Hinton, Norfolk.

THE MARKETS.

Elizabeth City Prices Current.

REPORTED EXPRESSLY FOR THE NORTH CAROLINIAN.

Apples—New Green pr. bu.	100 @ 105
" Dried ₱ lb.	6 @ 8
Beef Hams—Dried, ₱ lb.	30
" Fresh "	10 @ 15
Bacon—Clear side ₱ lb	24
" Rib side	22
" Shoulder	20
" Hams, country	18 @ 20
" " sugar cured	24 @ 26
Butter—Country	30 @ 40
" N.Y. State	50 @ 55
Beeswax ₱ lb.	30 @ 35
Beans—white Navy,	1,50
Cement—₱ bbl.	3,50
Corn—new, ₱ bu.	70 @ 72
Cheese—₱ lb.	25
Chickens—Spring ₱ pair	40 @ 60
Cotton yarn—₱ block	2,25
" in seed, ₱ lb.	5
" in bale,	22
" in lint,	20
Peaches—Dried, ₱ lb	20
Eggs—₱ doz.	30
Flour—Super. ₱ bbl.	6,00 @ 7,00
" Extra	7,50 @ 8,50
" Family	9,50 @ 10,50
Blue Fish ₱ 100 lbs	6,00 @ 7,00
" Herring ₱ bbl	8,00
" " gross ₱ 1000	8,00 @ 12,00
" " dried "	12,00 @ 15,00
Feathers—₱ lb	25 @ 60
Flaxseed—₱ bu	2,00@2,20
Hides—Dry ₱ lb	13 @ 14
" Green "	6 @ 7
Iron—Old cast ₱ cwt.	50 @ 60
" Wrought "	1,00 @ 1,10
Lard—₱ lb.	20 @ 28
Lumber—Heart pine ₱ 1000ft	18,00 @ 22,00
" Cypress "	18,00 @ 20,00
" Sap "	12,00 @ 16,00
" Lath "	3,00
Lime—Rockland, ₱ bbl.,	2,50
" Shell, "	1,00
Meal—₱ bu., 50 lbs	1,00
Oats, new—₱ bu.	60
Peas—Black ₱ bu	75
Peanuts ₱ bu.	2,00
Black Eyed Peas	1,40
Pork—Mess	36,50
Potatoes—New ₱ bbl	1,00 @ 1,25
" Sweet ₱ bu.	40 to 50
Rags—₱ lb.	3 to 3½
Rails—Juniper ₱ 1000	50,00 to 60,00
Shingles—16 inch, bunch, W. I. ₱ 1000	2,25 to 2,50
" 12 " "	3,25 to 4,50
Salt—₱ sack, 3 bu.	2,50
Wheat—new, white,	1,25a1,50
" red,	1,00a1,25
Wood—₱ cord	2,50 to 3,00
Wine—Scuppernong ₱ gal.	2,00 to 3,00
Whiskey—₱ gal.	1,75 to 2,50
Yoopon—₱ bu.	25 to 40

New York Market.

Money easy at 6@7 per cent. Sterling 108¾. Gold 123¾. U. S. 5-20s of 1862, 113½. U. S. 10-40s 107. North Carolina State Bonds active; old 43½; new 30½. Cotton opened firmer at 25½c. Flour, firmer superfine from $4.50 to $5.00; extra Southern $5.50 to $6.25 Wheat—Winter red Western, inferior to prime, $1.30@1.33; Illinois $1.23@1.25. Corn heavy; mixed Western 1.06@1.13. Pork firmer at $33.50. Lard steady; kettle 18@19c. Whiskey $1.21@$1.23. Rice 7@7¾c.

Baltimore Market.

Cotton quiet at 24¾c. Flour dull and favors buyers except for low grades. Wheat dull; prime to choice, $1.35. Corn firm; new $80@86. Oats 55@58c. Rye 95c. Provisions firm. Whiskey quiet at $112.

MARINE REPORT.

PORT OF ELIZABETH CITY.

For the week ending yesterday.

M. B. CULPEPPER, REPORTER.

ARRIVALS.

Stmr Elizabeth City, Harney, from Norfolk, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, freight and passengers to Dismal Swamp Steam Transportation Company.
Stmr George Washington, Sleight, Norfolk, freight and passengers, to D. S. S. T. Co.
Stmr. Hertford, Woodley, Columbia, freight and passengers to D. S. S. T. Co.
Stmr. Ellen Smith, Walker, freight to Hertford N. C.
Schr. Hornet, Davis, Norfolk.
Schr. E. Frances, Haymon, loaded with shingles.
Schr. J. W. Hinton, Simmons, Georgetown D. C.
Schr. Triumph, Walker, Norfolk, light.
Schr. Elizabeth, Hill, Wilmington, light.
Schr. Alice, Hill, Wilmington, light.
Schr. Joana, Turford, Tyrrell.
Schr. Maria Ann, McKinny, Tyrrell.
Schr. Sarah Webb, Pigatt, Charleston, Salt.
Schr. Ray, Hill, Wilmington.
Schr. Maggie Myers, ——, Norfolk.

DEPARTURES.

Stmr Elizabeth City, Harney, to Norfolk, Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.
Stmr George Washington, Sleight, Norfolk, Tuesdays, Thursday and Saturdays.
Stmr Hertford, Woodley, to Columbia every Monday.
Stmr Hellen Smith, Walker, Norfilk every Friday.
Schr. Hornet, Davis, up sound.
Schr. Elizabeth, Hill, Wilmington, corn.
Schr. Alice Hill, Hill, Norfolk, corn.
Schr. Ray, Hill, Wilmington, corn.
Schr. Luck, Tolson, Wilmington, corn.
Schr. Sarah Webb, Pigatt, Charleston, corn.
Schr. Union, Jerolds, Norfolk, corn.
Schr. Maria Ann, McKinny, Norfolk, corn.
Schr. Maggie Myers, ——, Norfolk, corn.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

TO CONSUMPTIVES.—The advertiser, having been restored to health in a few weeks, by a very simple remedy, after having suffered several years with a severe lung affection, and that dread disease, consumption—is anxious to make known to his fellow-sufferers the means of cure.

To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used (free of charge) with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a sure cure for consumption, asthma, bronchitis, etc. The object of the advertiser in sending the prescription is to benefit the afflicted, and spread information which he conceives to be invaluable; and he hopes every sufferer will try his remedy, as it will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing.

Parties wishing the prescription, will please address
REV. EDWARD A. WILSON,
23-1y Williamsburg, Kings county, New York.

ERRORS OF YOUTH.—A gentleman who suffered for years from nervous debility, premature decay, and all the effects of youthful indiscretion, will, for sake of suffering humanity, send free to all who need it, the receipt and directions for making the simple remedy by which he was cured. Sufferers wishing to profit by the advertiser's experience, can do so by addressing, with perfect confidence,
JOHN B. OGDEN,
25-1y No. 42 Cedar street, New York.

PROSPECTUSES.

"Unquestionably the best sustained work of the kind in the World."

HARPER'S MAGAZINE.

Harper's Magazine, apart from the illustrations, contains from fifty to one hundred per cent. more matter than any similar periodical issued in the English language.

CRITICAL NOTICES OF THE PRESS.

The most popular Monthly in the world.—*New York Observer.*

We must refer in terms of eulogy to the high tone and varied excellence of Harper's Magazine—a journal with a monthly circulation of about 120,000 copies—in whose pages are to be found some of the choicest light and general reading of the day. We speak of this work as an evidence of the culture of the American people; and the popularity it has acquired is merited. Each number contains fully 144 pages of reading matter, appropriately illustrated with good woodcuts; and it combines in itself the racy monthly and the philosophical quarterly, blended with the best features of the daily journal. It has great power in the dissemination of a love of pure literature.—TRUBNER'S *Guide to American Literature.*

It is one of the wonders of journalism—the editorial management of Harper's. * * * All the periodicals which the Harpers publish are almost ideally well edited.—*The Nation, N. Y.*

We can account for its success only by the simple fact that it meets precisely the popular taste, furnishing a variety of pleasing and instructive reading for all.—*Zion's Herald, Boston.*

SUBSCRIPTIONS.—1870.

TERMS: Harper's Magazine, one year $4,00.

An extra copy of either the Magazine, Weekly, or Bazaar will be supplied gratis for every Club of five subscribers at $4,00 each, in one remittance; or six copies for $20,00, without extra copy.

Subscriptions to Harper's Magazine, Weekly and Bazaar, to one address for one year, $10,00; or, two of Harper's Periodicals, to one address for one year, $7,00.

Back numbers can be supplied at any time.

A complete set of Harper's Magazine, now comprising 39 volumes, in neat cloth binding, will be sent by express, freight at expense of purchaser, for $2,25 per volume. Single volumes, by mail, postpaid, $3,00. Cloth cases, for binding, 58 cents, by mail, postpaid.

The postage on Harper's Magazine is 24 cents a year, which must be paid at the subscriber's post-office. Address
HARPER & BROTHERS, New York.

SAM'L NORTHROP, WM. H. NORTHROP, WM. A. CUMMING.

NORTHROP & CUMMING,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS

And proprietors of the Wilmington S. S. and Planing Mills,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

Special attention paid to the sale of corn, cotton, &c., &c. Orders for lumber promptly filled.

REFERENCES: Jas. Dawson, Esq., banker, Wilmington, N. C.; Wm. R. Utley, Esq., banker, 11 Walnut St., N. Y.; D. B. Bradford, E. City; Wm. Shannon, E. City. 24-8m

LEGAL NOTICES.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
BERTIE COUNTY.
In the Superior Court.

Whitmel T. Sharroch } *against* } Attachment.
William A. Ferguson }

In the above action it appearing from the affidavit of the plaintiff,

1st. That the defendant is a resident of another State.

2nd. That a cause of action exists against said defendant.

3rd. That the defendant has property in this State: it is ordered that service of summons be made by publication in the NORTH CAROLINIAN once a week, for four weeks successively, commanding the defendant to be and appear at the Court House in Windsor, on the first Monday in March next, then and there to answer the complaint of the plaintiff, a copy of which has been filed in the office of the Superior Court Clerk.

Witness, William P. Gurley, Clerk of said Court at office in Windsor the 4th day of Nov., A. D. 1869. WILLIAM P. GURLEY.
Clerk Sup'r Court.
22-4w [Pr. adv. $7,50.]

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
MARTIN COUNTY.
In the Superior Court.

Jno. A. Manning, adm'r of Milly Mathews plff.
against
R. D. Mathews, Temperance Mathews, Kenneth Edmondson and wife Penelope, and Richard, Thomas and James Silvey Mathews, heirs at law of Milly Mathews, defendants.

PETITION TO SELL LAND FOR ASSETS.

It appearing to the Court that Richard, Thomas and James Silvey Mathews reside in St. Francis county, Arkansas: it is ordered that publication be made in the NORTH CAROLINIAN, a newspaper published in the town of Elizabeth City, notifying the said defendants of the filing of this petition, and that the same will be heard at the office of the Clerk of the Superior Court in Williamston, N. C., at the expiration of sixty days, that they may appear and show cause, if any, why the prayer of the petitioner should not be granted.

Witness, Joseph M. Siterson, Clerk of said Court at office in Williamston, N. C., 15 Nov. A. D. 1869. JOS. M. SITERSON.
Clerk Sup'r Court.
22-6w [Pr. adv. $8.75.]

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
MARTIN COUNTY.
In the Superior Court.

B. G. Howell, adm'r of Frederick Taylor plff.
against
Joseph Harrell and wife Eliza, Ezerias Moore and wife Sarah, Geraldus Bunting and wife Hannah, Seth Satterthwait and wife Cinderilla, Francis Hurst, Thomas, John, and William Taylor, defendents.

PETITION TO MAKE REAL ESTATE ASSETS.

It appearing that John Taylor is a non-resident: it is ordered that publication be made for six weeks in the NORTH CAROLINIAN, a newspaper published in Elizabeth City, notifying him of the filing of this complaint, and that the same will be heard at the expiration of sixty days at the office of the Clerk of the Superior Court for aforesaid county in Williamston, N. C., that he may appear and show cause, if any he may have why the prayer of the petitioner should not be granted.

Witness, Joseph M. Siterson, Clerk of Superior Court for said county at office in Williamston, N. C., 15 Nov., 1869.
JOS. M. SITERSON,
Clerk Sup'r Court.
22-6w [Pr. adv. $8,75.]

NORTH CAROLINA,
MARTIN COUNTY.
In the Superior Court.

John C. Getzenger, adm'r of A. J. Lickman plaintiff,
against
The heirs at law of A. J. Lickman, defendant.

PETITION TO MAKE REAL ESTATE ASSETS.

It appearing to the Court that the heirs of A. J. Lickman, if any are non-residents: it is ordered that publication be made for six weeks in the NORTH CAROLINIAN, a newspaper published in the town of Elizabeth City, notifying the said heirs at law of the said A. J. Lickman of the filing of this petition and that the same will be heard at the expiration of sixty days at the office of the Clerk of the Superior Court in Williamston, N. C.

Witness, Joseph M. Siterson, Clerk of Superior Court at office in Williamston this 15th of Nov. 1869. JOSEPH M. SITERSON,
Clerk Sup'r Court.
22-6w [Pr. adv. $8.75.]

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
PASQUOTANK COUNTY.
In the Superior Court.

Jesse R. Brown, Plaintiff,
against
Emma Jane Brown,, Defendant.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendant, Emma Jane Brown, is a non-resident; it is ordered by the Court, that publication be made for six weeks in the NORTH CAROLINIAN, a newspaper published at Elizabeth City, N. C., notifying said Emma Jane Brown, the defendant in this cause, to make her personal appearance before this Court, on the 10th day of December, 1869, and plead, answer, or demur to the complaint filed in the cause, or judgment, *ex parte* will be taken as to her, and in favor of Plaintiff.

WM. E. VAUGHAN,
C. S. C. Pasquotank County.
19-6w. [Pf. adv. $6.]

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.
GATES COUNTY,
In the Superior Court.

John H. Parker, adm'r of Willis Parker, dec'd,
against
The heirs at law of said intestate.

PETITION TO MAKE REAL ESTATE ASSETS.

The administrator having filed his petition in this Court, praying an order to sell certain lands belonging to said estate to pay debts, and it appearing, to the satisfaction of the Court, that J. T. Parker, Ann E. Daughtry, wife of Jas. Daughtry, Charles Parker, Sarah R. Griffith, wife of M. G. Griffith, and Lavinia Parker, heirs at law, are non-residents of this State. it is therefore ordered that publication be made for four weeks in the NORTH CAROLINIAN, for said heirs at law to appear at the office of the Clerk of the Superior Court of Gates county, on Saturday the 1st day of January, 1870, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted.

Witness, R. B. G. Cowper, Clerk of said Court, at office in Gatesville, the 25th day of November, 1869. ROSCOE B. G. COWPER,
Clerk Sup'r Court
23-4w [Pr. adv. $7,50.]

NOTICE!—HAVING QUALIFIED as PUBLIC ADMINISTRATOR of Pasquotank County, I will give ample time and attention to the settlement of all estates that may come into my hands.

A late act of the Legislature has made material changes in regard to this subject, which it would be well for those interested to look into.

W. G. POOL,
Public Administrator.
Elizabeth City, July 1, 1869-tf.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TO THE WORKING CLASS.

We are now prepared to furnish all classes with constant employment at home, the whole of the time or for the spare moments. Business new light and profitable. Persons of either sex easily earn from 50c. to $5 per evening, and a proportional sum by devoting their whole time to the business. Boys and girls earn nearly as much as men. That all who see this notice may send their address, and test the business, we make this unparallcled offer: To such as are not well satisfied, we will send $1 to pay for the trouble of writing. Full particulars, a valuable sample, which will do to commence work on, and a copy of *The People's Literary Companion*—one of the largest and best family newspapers published—all sent free by mail. Reader, if you want permanent, profitable work, address E. C. ALLEN & CO., Augusta, Maine. 18-3m

FRUIT TREES.

A prime lot of peach, apple, dwarf pear, and cherry trees, and small fruit plants, for sale, at reasonable prices, at the nursery of the subscriber in Princess Anne county, Va., also pear trees and other nursery stock supplied from a reliable Northern nursery, by timely application. For particulars address

J. W. BARNARD, Blossom Hill, P. O.,
Princess Anne co. Va., or
Dr. WM. UNDERWOOD, Agent,
13-tf Elizabeth City, N. C.

☞ I am also dealer in genuine Chester White pigs. J. W. BARNARD.
24

BANKING & INSURANCE.

"The Old North State Forever."—Encourage Home Enterprise!

THE NORTH CAROLINA HOME
(FIRE) INSURANCE COMPANY.
RALEIGH, N. C.,

Has now been in operation five months, and the liberal patronage it has received insures it to be a success.

AMOUNT LIABLE FOR LOSSES, $184,000
$20,000 deposited with the Public Treasurer as security to Policy Holders!

Rates moderate and all losses promptly adjusted and paid!

This Company, organized upon the most liberal principles, appeals to the people of North Carolina for support,—guaranteeing, in return, protection against loss or damage by fire, and circulating its receipts AT HOME!

JAMES H. FOOTE, Pres.
SEATON GALES, Sec'y.
W. H. MURDOCH, Ass. Sec'y.
RUFUS K. SPEED, Agent for Pasquotank, Camden and Currituck. Office on Road street, Elizabeth City, N. C.
July 22, 1869. [Pr. adv: $15.

NORTH CAROLINA
MANUFACTURING, LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY.

Incorporated by the N. C. Legislature, with Liberal Banking Privileges.

Office:—Elizabeth City, N. C.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

GEO. D. POOL, *Pres't.*; R. F. OVERMAN, *Cas'r.*;
Dr. P. JOHN, Hon. JOHN POOL,
Hon. C. C. POOL, C. W. HOLLOWELL,
C. W. SMITH, WM. UNDERWOOD,
A. C. MOORE.

Deals in Exchange, Sight Drafts, Gold and Silver Coin, Government and other Securities, etc.

Uncurrent Bank Notes bought and sold on reasonable terms.
July 15, 1869-1y.

ENTERPRISE
INSURANCE COMPANY
OF CINCINNATI.

CAPITAL - - - $1,000,000
Security by State Laws - 2,000,000

Insures buildings, merchandise, household furniture, rents, leases, and other insurable property, against loss or damage by fire at as low rates as other first class companies.

THOS. SHERLOCK, Prest.
JNO. W. HARTWELL, V. Prest.,
W. M. RICHARDSON, Sec'y,
GEO. M. SCOTT, Agent,
8—1y Elizabeth City, N. C.

MEDICAL.

MEDICAL NOTICE.

Being engaged in other business, I desire to restrict my Practice to cases of Consultation, and to a limited extent of special practice.

My charges will be—
For consultation with another Physician, $5 00
" each subsequent consultation, in same case, 2 50
" examination and prescript'n, from $1 to 5 00
" visit in Eliz. City, and prescription, 1 50
" each subsequent visit, in same case, same day, 50
" visit in Eliz. City, at night, 5 00
" visit in country—the first mile, 2 00
" each after mile, per mile, 50
" visit one mile in country, at night, or in bad weather, 6 00
" each after mile, at night, or in bad weather, 1 00

Prompt settlement required.
W. G. POOL, M. D.
Elizabeth City, July 1, 1869-tf.

LAND SALES.

A VALUABLE TRACT OF SWAMP LAND FOR SALE.—The subscriber offers for sale a valuable tract of swamp land situated near New Bridge in Currituck Co., N. C., containing 600 acres. It is heavily timbered with pine, poplar, cypress and juniper, and within convenient distance of the water. It has a 10 foot ditch running upon one side of it. The soil is well adapted to corn and wheat. Adjoining lands already cleared are yielding from sixty to seventy bushels of corn per acre. Terms reasonable. Write to or call on
P. H. MORGAN
Currituck C. H. N. C. 5—tf

LANDS FOR SALE.

LARGE INDUCEMENTS FOR PERSONS WISHING TO SETTLE IN EASTERN NORTH CAROLINA.

A large number of improved Farms, Houses and Lots in and around Elizabeth City, N. C., together with extensive tracts of unimproved Timber lands, for sale on the very lowest and best terms, by the Land and Lumber Company of North Carolina. Inquire at their office at this place.

Persons wishing information will address
WM. UNDERWOOD,
President.
Elizabeth City, N. C., Oct. 7, 1869-tf.

A VALUABLE STEAM SAW AND GRIST MILL

For sale at Woodville, Perquimans Co., N. C., with four acres of land, two good dwellings, large new store, and various outhouses. The mill has a forty-horse power engine, two pairs of first-class burr stones, fine bolt, and two upright saws, and makes flour equal to any manufactured in the United States. The adjacent country abounds in pine wood, and the supply of the best pine, cypress, ash and other timber for sawing is inexhaustible and near by. The property is now in fine running order, and is one of the finest locations for the business of milling and merchandise in Eastern North Carolina. Title good, and possession given Jan. 1, 1870. Price $3,500, one-half cash, balance in twelve months, interest from time of possession. This property is offered at forced sale, and for less than one-half its value.

Address, GEO. D. POOL, Agent,
Land & Lumber Co.
Elizabeth City, N. C., Oct. 7, 1869.

NOTICE! NOTICE!!—The following articles, from the British Barque "Ezra," lately wrecked in my District, are advertised accordingto law. If not called for by those entitled to same within twelve months, they will be sold, and the proceeds turned over to the proper authorities for deposit in the State Treasury:

1 Silver Watch; Gold Chain, Gold Locket, marked "In memory of ——;" 1 Finger Ring; 1 sett Ear Rings, gold; 1 sett Ear Rings jet, or morning.

C. S. DANIEL, Com. Wrecks &c.
Roanoke Island, N. C., Oct. 21, 1869.
17—8wpd.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF REAL ESTATE.—By authority of an order of the Superior Court of Perquimans county, I shall offer for sale before the Court House door, in the town of Hertford, on Monday, the 3rd day of January, 1870, the following real property belonging to the estate of Benjamin S. Skinner, Jr., dec'd, viz:

The Old Homestead farm, situate in Old Neck, known as Eyerville, containing eight hundred and forty acres, be the same more or less; and a tract of woodland lying on Sutton's Creek, containing seventy-nine acres. The last mentioned is sold subject to Mrs. Skinner's right to wood and timber upon the same.

TERMS OF SALE:

Four thousand dollars will be required in cash of the purchaser, the remainder to be secured by the purchaser's bonds with good security, payable respectively, one, two, and three years after date, with interest from date. Title retained until the purchase money is paid.

THOMAS HOLLOWELL, Ex'r.
Hertford, N. C., Dec. 1, 1869. 24-ts

HOUSE, SIGN AND ORNAMENTAL PAINTING.

The undersigned has resumed the business of House, Sign and Ornamental PAINTER, and respectfully tenders his services to the public in that line of business.

His reputation as a painter is well known in this, and the surrounding counties; and the promptness with which he has heretofore acted, and the faithfulness with which all work entrusted to him has always been done, he hopes will again insure him a liberal patronage.

THOMAS R. BLAND.
Elizabeth City, N. C., Sept. 30, 1869-1y.

NOTICE! NOTICE!!—All persons having Watches and Jewelry of any description in my store for repair, or otherwise, will please call and settle for them by the 30th of December, or I will sell them. Hereafter when any work is left at my store I will not be responsible for it longer than thirty days.

THOS. M. COOK.
ELIZABETH City, Nov. 25, 1869.-tf.

NOTICE.—HAVING TAKEN OUT Letters of ADMINISTRATION upon the Estate of Isaac Berry, deceased, I hereby notify all persons having claims against said decedent to exhibit the same to me, properly authenticated, on or before December 1st, 1870; and persons indebted to the same are requested to make immediate payment.

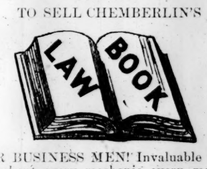
W. G. POOL,
Public Administrator.
E. City, Nov. 23, 1869—22-6w

FARMERS ATTENTION!!

It is demonstrated that the land in East North Carolina can be much improved by subsoiling. Burnham and Pierce's celebrated Patent subsoil Plow is just what is needed. It is especially adapted for our soil. The subscriber is the sole owner of the Patent for Pasquotank county, and is prepared to furnish them on short notice. Call and examine for yourselves. For reference call on Geo. D. Pool, or C. W. Hollowell.

JOHN S. WAUGH.
ELIZABETH CITY, Nov. 25, 1869.-tf.

AGENTS WANTED
TO SELL CHEMBERLIN'S



FOR BUSINESS MEN! Invaluable to every merchant, every mechanic, every manufacturer, every farmer, every business man, and every young man.

Worth ten times its price. Agents are having great success. For circulars and full information, address O. D. CASE & CO.,
18-4m Publishers, Hartford, Ct.

HAVING SECURED THE SERVICES OF THE best mechanics in each of the departments, and giving my own particular attention to all work done at my shop, I feel safe in saying that my work will compare favorably with that on any of the large cities. All I ask is an examination of my work to convince those in want of any kind of a vehicle that this is the place to buy them.

Repairing done at short notice and at reasonable rates. Give me a call.

JNO. S. WAUGH.
Elizabeth City, Nov. 25, 1869.-tf.

NASBY'S PAPER.
THE TOLEDO BLADE.

A large quarto sheet, containing fifty-six columns filled with News from all parts of the World. Choice original and selected Tales, Sketches, Poetry, Wit, and Humor. A Commercial Department, a Religious Department, a Young Folks Department, and an Agricultural Department, all prepared expressly for the Blade. It is the constant aim of the Proprietors to make the Blade a truly National Newspaper,—not a paper for the East, the West, the North or the South, but for the whole country.

PETROLEUM V. NASBY, P. M.

No humorous literature of the age has been more universally read and enjoyed than the letters of "Parson Nasby." Aiming always at the correction of some evil, combining a profound philosophy, and unanswerable arguments, with the keenest wit and richest humor, the "Confedrit X Roads" Preacher has become famous wherever the English Language is read. These letters are written expressly for the Blade, and will be continued regularly in its columns.

A NEW STORY.

Mr. Locke, (Petroleum V. Nasby,) is now engaged on a new story entitled "Paul Denman, or Lost and Saved," a story of the Great Rebellion. This thrilling story will be published in the columns of the Blade during the coming year, and of itself will be pronounced by every reader worth many times the subscription price of the paper.

TERMS; single copies $2 per year; Clubs of five, $1.75 each; Clubs of ten and over, $1,50 each, and an extra copy to every person getting up a Club.

Pay! Pay! Pay! We pay liberally, in cash, all who assist us in extending the circulation of the Blade.

AGENTS WANTED.

We want an Agent at every Post-Office in the United States. Send for our Special Circular to Agents.

Specimen Copies sent free to any address. Send for a copy, and at the same time give us the address of dozen or so of your friends, at as many different Post-Offices, to whom we will send copies *free and postage paid.* Address
MILLER, LOCKE & CO.,
24-3t Toledo, Ohio.

NORWAY OATS.
FOR SALE.

This celebrated oats, which I offer at the following prices: $3 per bushel; $2 per half bu.; $1,25 per peck, and by mail, 25 cents per lb., post paid. Grown from seed purchased direct from D. W. Ramsdell, the originator. Address H. H. BROWN, Light Street, Col. Co., Pa.

REFERENCE: The publisher of this paper.
24-2m

MISCELLANEOUS.

FALL AND WINTER FASHIONS.

Mrs. M. A. Binder has just arrived from Paris and London with the latest designs, personally selected from the greatest novelties; also, the most elegant trimmings to be secured in Paris: Laces, ribbons, velvets, bridal veils, flowers, fine jewelry, and trimmed paper patterns. Dress and cloak making.

Exclusive agent for Mrs. M. Work's celebrated system of cutting ladies' dresses, sacques, basques, &c.

N. W. corner of Eleventh and Chestnut Sts., Philadelphia. 13-6m [Coe & Co.

LIVERY STABLES
AT ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.

The subscriber takes this method of informing his old friends and the public generally that he is still at the "old stand" and continues to keep horses, buggies, carriages &c., for hire. Persons accommodated at all times and on reasonable terms. Remember the place—on Road Street near the canal bridge.

10-1y C. B. BROTHERS.

GREAT DISTRIBUTION BY THE METROPOLITAN GIFT CO.

Cash Gifts to the amount of $500,000.

EVERY TICKET DRAWS A PRIZE.

5	Cash Gifts, each	$20,000
10	" "	10,000
20	" "	5,000
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75	" " Melodeons "	75 to 100
350	Sewing machines "	60 to 175
500	Gold Watches "	75 to 300
Cash Prizes, Silver Ware, &c., val. at		$1,000,000

A chance to draw any of the above Prizes for 25c. Tickets describing prizes are sealed in envelopes and well mixed. On receipt of 25c. a sealed ticket is drawn without choice and sent by mail to any address. The prize named upon it will be delivered to the ticket-holder on the payment

Agricultural, Horticultural and Domestic Matters.

Care of Horses.

All hardships will tell upon a horse, as upon any animal, man included. It may not tell at once, but it will in the future. A horse's life may be shortened or prolonged, as we have carefully noted in many instances.

Richard Kinter, an old pioneer of Stark, used to keep his horses till they were thirty years of age and upwards, and they would at thirty do a good day's work. They were fat, and in good healthy condition. A span of horses on the old homestead were worn out at the age of eighteen, and died in a year or two after. They were rather a celebrated team of brown spitfire geldings, the best in the neighborhood. But they were the only, or nearly the only, team on the farm, and they did an immense amount of work. Highly worked, highly fed, ruined them. One of the horses became blind, first at one eye, then at the other also, and so continued to work. The other got a thick leg (grease), and both were stiff and bent.

Other teams did nearly the same work with better usage, that is, less straining, less hard and long service at a time, consequently a chance to recruit in the interims of labor. Here was no excess of work or continued labor. There was a cheerfulness and a willingness and a good lively appearance, with also a better condition, making the horse enjoy his work. To make a slave of a brute is like making a slave of a man; it is to be avoided.

A horse willing to do work, and capable from good treatmant, will not only do nearly or quite the same work, but do it much longer; and it is better to have the last five years of a "well broke" horse than the first five years of a newly tutored one; there is more work and more reliability. We can strain a machine and abuse it, or we can oil it and take care of it. In the one case we get double the benefit, more or less; in the other we have our broken down horse. We need not apply the moral here; it is too evident. The merciful man takes care of his beast; and he has the consciousness of doing this as well as the benefit.—*Utica Herald.*

Ground Hay for Cattle Feed.

Joseph S. Kirk, of Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, writes to the New York Farmers' Club as follows:

"For some time past I have been making observations and experiments in animal's food, and obtaining what I believe to be an improvement, and I take the liberty of communicating to your club the results. Grass being the natural food for live stock, it is easily and properly masticated, and as a consequence its nutrition easily extracted. With hay, however, the case is different, for when fed in sufficient quantities the animal, especially if its teeth have become flattened by age, attempts to satisfy itself by selecting the leaves and tender branches. To obviate this difficulty and prevent waste, cutting hay in short lengths has to an extent become general, and is, no doubt, a step in the right direction. My belief is that we should go still further, and grind the hay as we now grind oats and corn. It is thought that owing to its glutinous nature hay could not be reduced to a state of meal, or, if so reduced, the expense attending would not justify. To test this, I constructed a cutter and crusher on new principles, and the result was beyond my most sanguine expectations. Ten tons a day can be ground with one machine, at a cost not to exceed one dollar per ton. Ground in this manner hay is not unlike ground oats, save in color, its weight being from 32 to 36 pounds per bushel. Mixed with chopped feed, such as corn or oats, it makes a cheap and excellent food. Thus we effect by mechanical means what the hard-working or decrepit animal is incapable of doing—perfect mastication.

Salting Milch Cows.

William Egger, of Lowville, Lewis county, N. Y., a Swiss dairyman of experience, gives the method practiced in Switzerland by the best stock-keepers in salting stock. He says that the cows should be salted early every morning, and if they are fed in the stable, the salt should be given before foddering. Salting in this way improves their appetite; they drink with more regularity, are kept in better health and give more milk than when salted in the usual way, as practiced by the dairymen in America.

He thinks it very injurious to salt milch cows only once or twice a week, as they will lick too much salt at one time, and drink too much for the day. To have stock to do well, they must be fed with regularity, every day alike, and never given too much of anything at one time. He says throwing a little salt before the cows in the morning is much better than allowing them to have free access to it during the day or at all times, as they choose to take it; because, as it is not taken with regularity, it has a very important influence in lessening the average yield of milk. Cows, he says, should never be salted after taking water, and then have no chance to drink for hours, as the irritation on account of thirst will of itself operate to depreciate the quality of milk and lessen the quantity. These facts he says he learned from one of the best and most successful stock-keepers in Switzerland, and has found by repeated experiment in his own practice the best course adopted by dairymen in salting cows in order to get the most milk, and at the same time keep them in good health.—*Michigan Farmer.*

Cow Yard Manure.

The *American Stock Journal* has the following in relation to the importance of saving the manure of the cow yard:

"Talk to a farmer about the value of manure and the importance of collecting and saving it for future use, and he is astonished that any one should suspect that he is not master of that subject and practices it to the last shovelfull. Then take a walk with him to a summer cow yard where the milking is done mornings and evenings, and the lane leading to it and you will find the droppings of perhaps six months or a year scattered about and tramped in the dust and partially washed away by the rain, to the amount of cart loads. One cart load of this is worth more than two from the barnyard, as any practical gardener will tell you. But the farmer looks upon these droppings, many of which are reduced to a powder, as beneath his notice.

There is a waste that might have added ten bushels of wheat to his granary, or a ton of hay to his hay-mow, if it had been collected every week and properly applied. One hour's labor every week would have saved all this, which would have been worth more in producing crops than a ton of so-called phosphate, at a cost of sixty dollars in cash. These droppings always make their mark when applied to the land—the phosphate not always. These remarks do not apply to all farmers; there are many honorable exceptions, and their fields show it to their advantage; but there are too many to whom it will apply, and their fields tell a tale too, but not much to their credit. We hope some of them will take the hint and do better in future. Fields are terrible tell-tales."

It is estimated that an equivalent of 12 tons of hay can be produced on one acre in roots.

Indian Corn Vinegar.

A correspondent of the *Queenslander*, Australia, gives the following directions for makiug vinegar from Indian corn: "Steep about a quart of maize in about five gallons of cold water for two or three hours, and then put it on the fire until the maize shows signs of bursting. Do not let it burst, but take it off the fire and strain the liquor into a cask, and add about two pounds of sugar to it. Set the cask in a place where the sun can shine upon it, and in three or four weeks it will be found to contain five gallons of vinegar. Less quantities can be made in the same way."

Sulphur for Lice on Cattle.

How shall we kill the lice on our cattle? I have tried almost all the panaceas I have seen recommended. Some of them have proved beneficial, while others—kerosene oil, for instance—were worse than the disease. I have settled upon the following, which has proved entirely satisfactory with me. Fill the hair full of sulphur, rubbing it in thoroughly with the hand; and give the animal a little internally, with its meal or salt. Two or three applications have always effected a cure.—*Cor. of New England Farmer.*

Recipes.

To make bread without yeast scald about two handfuls of Indian meal, into which put a little salt, and as much cold water as will make it rather warmer than new milk; then stir in wheat flour till it is as thick as a family pudding, and set it down by the fire to rise. In about half an hour it grows thin. You may sprinkle a little fresh flour on the top, and mind to turn the pot round that it may not bake the side of it. In three or four hours, if you mind the above directions, it will ferment as if you had set it with hop yeast. When it does, make it up in soft dough, flour a pan put in your bread, set it before the fire, covered up; turn it round to make it equally warm, and in about half an hour it will be light enough to bake. It suits best to bake it in a Dutch oven, as it should be put into the oven as soon as it is light.

The process of "canning" eggs in their own shells is something new. It is explained at a late meeting of the New York Farmer's Club. When two or three dozen eggs are obtained from the nests, place them in a dish and pour scalding water over them, and immediately turn it off. This process is repeated three times, by which means the albumen is fixed or coagulated, the pores of the shell closed, and the eggs, as it were, canned in its own covering. The eggs thus prepared are then packed in salt, with the apex downward, and they are said to keep perfectly fresh for many months.

To bleach a faded dress, wash it well in hot suds and boil it until the color seems to be gone, then wash and rinse in the sun. If not sufficiently white, repeat the boiling, adding a handfull of chloride of lime and a gill of vinegar to the water, instead of soap. Good prints are frequently cast aside because they are faded; but they may again render good service by this mode of bleaching.

A housekeeper writes: "Having some stone jars in which lard had been packed until they became unfit for use, I made them perfectly sweet by packing them full of fresh earth, and letting it remain two or three weeks. I suspect this course would be equally effective in case of foul earthen or stone ware.

A cheap but good varnish for coarse work can be made in the following manner: Take of raw linseed oil, 30 lbs., litharge, 1 lb., and white vitrol, ½ lb., boil them together until the water is all evaporated. This is very durable, and but little trouble to make.

Take clean lumps of well-burnt white lime, slackened; add to five gallons a quarter of a pound of whiting, or burnt alum pulverized, half a pound of well-boiled paste, and half a pound of clean glue, dissolved and boiled out in water. This may be put on cold indoors, but hot outside. It will be as brilliant as plaster of Paris, and retain its brilliancy for many years.

To destroy bed-bugs, boil in one gallon of water one-half pound alum; wash the cord, and after scouring the stains off the bedstead with ashes, wash, with hot alum water, the floors and all parts where there are any signs of them. I have never known it to fail to entirely destroy them; if the season is late it will head them off so that they will be scarce next season. I have seen good bedsteads spoiled with hot water which only kills such bugs as it comes in contact with. They (the bugs) will not stay on the parts which have been wet with alum water.

The question "how much wheat does it take to make a barrel of flour?" is often asked, and the answer is of a general character, "five bushels are allowed." At the annual fair of the Dubuque County Agricultural Society in 1866, a premium of $130 was offered for the best barrel of flour made from winter wheat, and also the same made from spring wheat. A firm entered one barrel of each, accompanied with the statement that sixteen bushels yielded three barels and one hunded and three pounds of flour—at the rate of four bushels and fifteen pounds of wheat to the barrel. Of spring, fifty bushels yielded eleven barrels of flour, being four bushels and thirty-two pounds to the barrel. The wheat was of a fair quality and no more *Michigan Farmer.*

It may not be generally kuown that the seed of the sunflower is the most infallible remedy yet discovered for the speedy cure of founder in horses. The direction, which we glean from a brief article upon the subject in the *Essex Banner*, are:

"Immediately on discovering that your horse is foundered, mix about a pint of the whole seed in his food, and it will perfect a cure. The seed when fed in small quantities to the horse, is very healthy, giving to the hair a peculiar gloss. It is a diuretic in its tendency. Fowls like it much, and thrive on it.

Make the farm earn its own improvements and you will be happy. If you know an investment must pay at least ten per cent. go in for it. If it will pay twenty you may borrow money to make it. If you wish to make farming pay, spend no money for extras; or, if you do so, do not charge it to the farm.

Do not put in grain of any kind if not cured. It will surely sweat and mould. Good bye to your fodder then, and you must have musty grain. There is nothing so fine as to have your barn filled with bright solid grain, and bright, fragrant hay. Begin in time and watch your opportunity; work now if ever.

In a farmer's family neither hair, moss, nor feathers need be procured for beds. Soft inside husks, well hetcheled, are wholesome, elastic, and durable.

The way to accomplish the most on a farm is to know beforehand precisely what you want to do, and the ratio of means in possession to accomplish it.

Maple and other trees which begin to split and break down can be saved by bolting the open halves together.

The frequent exchange of seeds between farmers living some distance apart makes a great differnce in their crops.

MEDICAL.

SOMETHING THAT EVERY-BODY SHOULD KNOW.

TALISMAN!

The most wonderful discovery of the nineteenth century!

The Talisman is, in the highest degree, an anti-congestive, anti-spasmodic, and anti-periodic remedy.

It cures chills—agues or congestive chills—in less than ten minutes, and prevents fever if taken while the chill is on. Has been tried in over one thousand cases without a single failure

It effectually neutralizes all miasmatic poison in the system, purifies the blood and equalizes the circulation.

The Talisman cures dysentery, diarrhœa, cholera morbus, cholera infantum, spasms of the bowels, colic, and every painful affection of the stomach and bowels sooner than any other known remedy.

It cures congestion of the lungs, liver, bowels and brain, and every disease of a congestive nature.

It cures recent coughs and colds in a single night.

It stops any fit, spasm or convulsion almost as soon as swallowed, and will never fail in a single instance.

As a "pain-killer" it is perfect, releiving pain in any part of the body (no matter from what cause produced) in from three to ten minutes, and in the large majority of cases speedily effects a permanent cure.

It cures instantly the stings and bites of poisonous insects, "applied externally."

It cures the worst toothache instantly, applied on cotton; does not injure the mouth or teeth, and gives a pleasant, fragrant breath.

No one remedy takes so wide a range of usefulness as the "Talisman." Its merits once known, and it will become the constant inmate of every house, and necessity in every family.

It is the cheapest and most pleasant remedy in existence; and although a powerful medicine contains nothing hurtful to the system, and may be given with perfect safety to a child one year old. It is only necessary to follow the directions around the bottle, and the result will be nearly the same in every instance.

Prepared only by DR. N. A. H. GODDIN, at his Laboratory, No. 6. Main St. Norfolk, Va. to whom all orders should be addressed.

Send for Talisman circular, or call and examine the merits of this truly wonderful preparation. ☞ The Talisman is warranted to be entirely vegetable, to contain no poison, and to be a safe and valuable remedy.

☞ I hereby certify that in the summer of 1866, I was taken with a congestive chill, between 8 and 9 o'clock in the morning, and sent for Doctor GODDIN, who reached me about 3 p. m. I was then thought by all present to be dying. For the next three hours the Doctor used all the usual remedies on me to produce reaction without the least benefit. All hope of my recovery was now lost. The Doctor then, in the presence of several persons, gave me a medicine which he has since called Talisman, and in twenty minutes from the time I swallowed it, I was out of danger; reaction was fully established; my pulse, which could hardly be felt for three hours, was full and strong, and my condition was altogether comfortable. The above statement I make upon my honor; and I am fully satisfied that the "Talisman," save my life, after everything else had failed.

Very respectfully,
BYNUM JOHNSTON.
Littleton, N. C., August 26, 1869. 11—1y

DRUGS, CHEMICALS, &c.

I would inform the public that I have a full stock of drugs, chemicals, paints, oils, &c.; in a word, every article found in a well-appointed DRUG STORE, will be exhibited to those giving me a call. There will be no grumbling because of my prices.

It is my intention to keep, in connection with my stock on hand, (among which are brushes, combs, perfumery, fancy soaps, fine cutlery), a lot of TOYS and FIREWORKS.

Physicians' prescriptions carefully compounded at any hour.

Thankful for past patronage, continuance is respectfully asked.

JNO. Q. ETHERIDGE,
N. E. Cor. Road and Fearing Sts.
Elizabeth City, Sept. 2, 1869. 10—tf

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BLANKS! BLANKS!!

For Judges of Probate, Sheriffs, Constables, Magistrates and Superior Court Clerks.

The following BLANKS are now printed and for sale at this office:

Executions against property,
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Acknowledgement and private examination of a married woman,
Order to lay off widow's dower,
Recognizance of prisoner with surety,
Assignees deeds,
Summons in action for recovery of money only,
Sheriff's garnishment of delinquent poll.
Officers Fi. Fa.,
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Superior Court subpœnas—State and civil,
" " writs,
" " Ven. Ex.,
" " capias,
" " Vend. Ex.,
" " " with Fi. Fa clause,
" " Sci. Fa.,
Magistrate's summons,
" judgment,
" execution,
" subpœnas,
" attachment,
" Transcript of judgment,
State warrants,
Peace warrants,
Recognizance—peace warrant,
" State warrant,
Constables forthcoming bonds,
Bastardy—examination of single woman,
" bond,
" warrant against putative father,
Road orders.

The above blanks are in conformity with the new Constitution.

☞ Cash orders will be promptly attended to.

PRICE $2,00 PER HUNDRED.
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THE "NORTH CAROLINIAN":

A Live Paper, devoted to Politics, Agriculture and General Intelligence.

ESTABLISHED JULY 1, 1869.

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ONLY TWO DOLLARS A YEAR.

The NORTH CAROLINIAN is published every Thursday morning, at Elizabeth City, N. C. It will be devoted to the development of the material and industrial resources and the building up of the interests of the "Old North State," and especially of the First Congressional District.

Believing that all wealth is the product of labor and that without industry no riches can be created, the NORTH CAROLINIAN will insist upon the elevation of Labor—the advancement of that Productive Industry which is the very life of civilized nations, and hence will devote especial attention to developing the productions of the Farm, the Fisheries, the Lumber in our woods and swamps, as well as the Manufacturing Power of our rivers.

In its political discussions and preferences the NORTH CAROLINIAN will be Republican, supporting the cardinal principles and leading measures of that party as best calculated to secure the peace and promote the prosperity of all sections of our common country, and hence it will sustain, with all the ability it can command, the principles and policy of the present State and National Administrations.

Reports of proceedings in Congress and in the State Legislature, of public meetings, and whatever else may enlist or attract the public interest, will be prepared with care and with special attention to the convenience and instruction of the masses.

The Editorial Department will be devoted to the intelligent, temperate and useful discussions of the current events of the day, in every department of public activity and interest, with the general aim of instructing and guiding the public mind rather than exciting public passion or ministering to a morbid curiosity. Special care will be taken to exclude everything which can deprave the morals or lower the taste of the great body of intelligent readers.

As an advertising medium the NORTH CAROLINIAN will be valuable, because its circulation in the North and the South is large and rapidly increasing. Address

PALEMON JOHN,
Editor and Proprietor.
Elizabeth City, N. C., July 15, 1869.

BLANKS OF ALL KINDS.

Printed at this Office

FERTILIZERS.

BONE DUST.—THE SUBSCRIBER has just erected at his Farm, near the city, the most improved machinery for making BONE DUST, and is now ready to fill orders for any quantity, which will be delivered at the shortest notice.

The BONE DUST will be finer than any heretofore made by him, (no chemical process resorted to,) enabling the Farmer or Planter to sow it with the Drill.

Mr. Samuel Sands, well known to the Farmers and Planters of the United States as the former Editor of the "American Farmer and Rural Register," will have charge of his office, NO. 63 S. GAY STREET, near Pratt, and will be happy to receive the visits or orders of his old friends.

$45 per ton, put in new bags. No charge for bags.

Farmers and others are invited to visit my works. I have nothing to conceal.

My men have nothing nice to perform, therefore I have no "non-admittance" signs on my premises. Persons are free to examine my factory, and the *modus operandi* of Dust making.

I cannot afford to pay 5, 10 or 20 per cent. to commission merchants, as my profits do not exceed 10 per cent.

Bone Dust, as manufactured by me, is *A simple*, and its quality cannot be made to conform to the price.

JOSHUA HORNER,
Office 63 South Gay Street, near Pratt,
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Or at his old stand, Corner Chew and Stirling streets. Aug. 5—6m.

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STIEFF'S PIANOS have all the latest improvements, including the Agraffe Treble, Ivory fronts and the improved French action. Fully warranted for five years, with privilege of exchange within twelve months, if not entirely satisfactory to the purchaser. Second hand pianos and parlor organs, always on hand, from $50 to $800.

Referees who have our pianos in use, viz:
Gen. R. E. Lee, Lexington, Va.
Gen. Robert Ransom, Wilmington, N. C.
Gen. D. H. Hill, Charlotte, N. C.
Gen. John Letcher, Lexington, Va.
Blind Institute, Raleigh, N. C.
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Send for a circular giving references to 500 persons in the South, who have purchased the Stieff, since the war closed. 5—1y.

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July 1, 1869—1y.

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Will practice in the Courts of the cities of Norfolk and Portsmouth; the counties of Norfolk, Princess Anne, Nansemond, Isle of Wight and Southampton, Virginia; and Pasquotank, Camden and Currituck, North Carolina.

Special attention given to the collection of claims in all parts of North Carolina and Eastern Virginia.

☞ We have entered into arrangements with prompt and reliable Local Attorneys by which collections will be make through our firm at the same rates as if the claims were sent directly to them. 13—3m

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Agents for the "Carolina Belle" Scotch and other snuffs.

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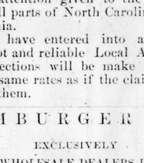

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AS A BLOOD PURIFIER IT HAS NO EQUAL.

BEING POSITIVELY THE

MOST POWERFUL VEGETABLE ALTERATIVE YET DISCOVERED.

DISEASES OF THE BLOOD.

"The life of the flesh is in the Blood," is a Scriptural maxim that science proves to be true. The people talk of bad blood as the cause of many diseases, and like many popular opinions this of bad blood is founded on truth. To say nothing of those humours that are hereditary, we can easily see how the blood may become bad from imperfect digestion or failure of excretion, and how this may influence the process of Nutrition, and thus influence all the functional activities of the body.

The symptoms of bad blood are usually quite plain—bad digestion—causes imperfect nutrition, and consequently the circulation is feeble, the soft tissues lose their tone and elasticity, and the tongue becomes pale, broad, and frequently covered with a pasty, white coat. This condition soon shows itself in roughness of the skin; then in

ERUPTIVE and ULCERATIVE DISEASES,

and when long continued results in serious lesions of the brain, lungs, or urinary aparatus. Much very much, suffering is caused by impure blood. It is estimated by some that one-fifth of the human family are affected with scrofula in some form.

Persons suffering from any bad humor are very liable to have it settle on the Lungs or some other vital organ. The only safe rule is to remove the blood poison at once, before it settles itself upon some vital point.

When the blood is pure, you are not so liable to any disease. Many impurities of the blood arise from impure diseases of large cities. Eradicate every impurity from the fountain of life and good spirits, fair skin and vital strength will return to you.

KOSKOO! KOSKOO!

AS A

LIVER INVIGORATOR,

STANDS UNRIVALLED.

BEING THE ONLY KNOWN MEDICINE

That efficiently stimulates and corrects the hepatic secretions and functional derangements of the Liver, without debilitating the system. While it acts freely upon the Liver, instead of copious purging it gradually changes the discharges to a perfectly natural state.

SYMPTOMS OF LIVER-COMPLAINT AND OF SOME OF THOSE DISEASES PRODUCED BY IT.

A sallow or yellow color of the skin, or yellowish-brown spots on the face and other parts of the body; dullness and drowsiness, sometimes headache; bitter or bad taste in the mouth, internal heat; in many cases a dry, teasing cough; unsteady appetite; sometimes sour stomach, with a rising of the food; a bloated or full feeling about the stomach and sides, aggravating pains in the sides, or breast, and about the shoulders; constipation of the bowels; piles, flatulence, coldness of the extremities, &c.

KOSKOO!

IS A REMEDY OF WONDERFUL EFFICACY IN THE CURE OF DISEASES OF KIDNEYS AND BLADDER.

In these affections it is as near a specifice as any remedy can be. It does its work kindly, silently and surely. The relief which it affords is both certain and perceptible.

DISEASES OF THE KIDNEYS AND BLADDER.

Persons unacquainted with the structure and functions of the Kidneys cannot estimate the importance of their healthy action.

Regular and sufficient action of the Kidneys is as important, nay, even more so, than regularity of the bowels. The Kidneys remove from the blood those effete matters, which, if permitted to remain, would speedily destroy life. A total suspension of the urinary discharges will occasion death from thirty-six to forty-eight hours.

When the urine is voided in small quantities at the time, or when there is a disposition to urinate more frequently than natural, or when the urine is high colored or scalding with weakness in the small of the back, it should not be trifled with or delayed, but Koskoo should be taken at once to remedy the difficulty, before a lesion of the organs takes place. Most of the diseases of the Bladder originate from those of the kidneys, the urine being imperfectly secreted in the kidneys, prove irritating to the bladder and urinary passages. When we recollect that medicines never reach the kidneys except through the general circulation of the blood, we see haw necessary it is to keep the fountain of life pure.

KOSKOO! KOSKOO!

MEETS WITH GREAT SUCCESS (as numbers of certificates will show,) IN

THE CURE OF

DISEASES OF THE NERVOUS SYSTEM.

Almost nine-tenths of our people suffer from nervous exhaustion, and are, therefore, liable to its concomitant evils of mental depression, confused ideas, softening of the brain, insanity, and complete breaking down of the general health. Thousands are suffering to-day with broken down nervous systems, and, unfortunately, tobacco, alcohol, late hours, over work (mental and physical), are causing diseases of the nervous system to increase at a fearful ratio.

The symptoms to which diseases of the nervous system give rise, may be stated as follows:

A dull, heavy feeling in the head, sometimes more or less severe pain or headache; periodical headache, dizziness, noises or ringing in the head; confusion of ideas; temporary loss of memory dejection of spirits, starting during sleep, bad dreams, hesitation in answering questions, dullness of hearing, twitching of the face and arms, &c., which, if not promptly treated, lead to paralysis, delirium, insanity, impotency, appoplexy, &c., &c.

CONCLUSION.

Suffering reader, do not think that because you have tried other remedies, you cannot be cured—but recollect that God, in his providence, has not afflicted His children with pain and disease without at the same time giving them something in the great garden of nature that will cure them.

Have no hesitation in writin to me, and stating your case in full, and I will answer you promptly.

KOSKOO IS NOT A SECRET QUACK REMEDY!

Formula around each bottle. Recommended by the best physicians, eminent divines, editors, druggists, Merchants, &c.

THE BEST AND MOST POPULAR MEDICINE IN USE.

Prepared only by

J. J. LAWRENCE, Organic Chemist,

LABORATORY AND OFFICE No. 6 MAIN STREET, Norfolk, Virginia.

☞ Price one dollar per bottle. For sale by Druggists everywhere. 6—3m

LAND SALES.

AGENCY OF THE

LAND AND LUMBER COMPANY OF NORTH CAROLINA.

GREAT INDUCEMENTS TO NORTHERN CAPITALISTS TO PURCHASE REAL ESTATE IN EASTERN NORTH CAROLINA AND VIRGINIA.

The Land and Lumber Company of North Carolina, incorporated by the Legislature of the State, with liberal powers, embracing manufacturing, buying and selling real estate and such other business as may be comprised in a general plan of settling up and improving Southern lands, promoting immigration, and the extension of agriculture, with the erection of manufactories in the Southern States, now offer their company as an agency for the above objects, and particularly call the attention of immigrants and capitalists to the great advantages of Eastern North Carolina, where the company have a large number of improved farms and tracts of land suitable for colonies of immigrants, embracing thirty thousand acres of unimproved land, heavily timbered, and of unsurpassed fertility, which they will sell in lots to suit purchasers; also a great variety of large and small farms, houses, lots, &c., a few of which are embraced in the subjoined list. Many of these farms need no clearing; they have good fences, dwelling-houses and necessary out-buildings, for immediate occupancy. Settlers or emigrants that go West have to clear first all their lands, fence and build houses before they can realize, which needs much capital and labor—whereas, here you want but little capital and can make money at once. No part of the United States offers greater inducements to farmers, laborers, colonists, and speculators, than the beautiful and fertile lands of Eastern North Carolina. These lands were dependent heretofore on slave labor for cultivation. The owners having lost all by the war, and now only able to cultivate to a limited extent, offer every encouragement and inducement to Northern and European immigration. The lands have all the advantages of mild climate, short winter, stock requiring but little or no feeding. The soil is easily cultivated and improved, and grain, vegetables, &c., raised in Northern or Western States can be cultivated also in this State, with one-half the labor and expense. There are fine and never-failing streams of water. The soil and climate is well adapted to the growth of fruit, and for the cultivation of grapes is unsurpassed. Comfortable houses, good roads, churches of all denominations, and schools. The land generally lies well for cultivation, and is as healthy as any of the alluvial soils in the United States. Those who settle here will not go among strangers or enemies, but among friends, who invite and offer you homes and lands on your own terms.

Full information furnished at our office at Elizabeth City, by George D. Pool, Agent.

We also propose to act as agents for the sale of State, county, manufacturing, and other stocks and bonds, the negotiation of loans, the selling of cotton and other products of the State generally, upon which liberal advances will be made; the furnishing of agricultural implements, fertilizers, machinery, and all articles connected with the development of the country.

Address,
WM. UNDERWOOD, President,
C. H. ROBINSON, Sec'y, Norfolk, Va.
Elizabeth City, N. C.
or GEO. D. POOL, Gen'l Agent,
Elizabeth City, N. C.

LOT No. 1.—A tract of land in Pasquotank county, on a deep, navigable water-course, ten miles from Elizabeth City, contains 140 acres. It has upon it a two-story dwelling-house, with six rooms; good barn, stables, cook house, &c., and will produce from thirty to fifty bushels of corn, and half as much wheat per acre, as well as cotton, fruit, vegetables, &c., (which may be said of each of the subjoined lots,) within half a mile of a church and school-house; a pleasant neighborhood and good water. Price $2,000; $500 in cash, balance in six and twelve months from January 1st, 1870.

LOT No. 6.—A valuable tract of timber land, in Pasquotank county, immediately on Pasquotank river, where a vessel of large size can lie near the shore. It is covered with the finest yellow pine timber, some of the trees being from 4 to 8 feet in diameter, 80 feet to the first limb, clear of knots, and all heart. There is also a large quantity of valuable express timber on this land, and firewood in abundance. The tract contains 700 acres. Price $10 per acre; one-half cash, the balance on 12 months' credit. Possession given immediately.

LOT No. 7.—A valuable tract of land in Pasquotank county, containing 400 acres, near a deep, navigable water-course, eight miles from Elizabeth City; 300 acres cleared, and though having been constantly cropped without manure for a hundred years or more, it will still produce the usual crops. Price $20 per acre; one-third cash, the balance in one and two years. Possession January 1st, 1870.

LOT No. 10.—A splendid tract of land in Pasquotank county, N. C., six miles from Elizabeth City, containing 400 acres, 300 of which are cleared. This is probably the most valuable farm in this section of the State. There are upon it a fine dwelling, five tenant houses, barn, stables, &c. Ninety acres of this tract are now well set in red clover. Will produce from thirty to fifty bushels of corn, and half as much wheat, per acre, and is the best cotton farm in North Carolina. Price $30 per acre, in easy payments.

LOTS Nos. 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21.—These are town lots in Elizabeth City, N. C., containing one acre of land each, and having upon them comfortable one-story houses on each lot, with three or four rooms to each house, with garden, cook-house, &c. Price $300 to $500 each. Terms liberal, and possession at any time.

LOT No. 22.—A house and lot on the principal business street of Elizabeth City, N. C., 40 feet front by 208 feet length. Has a new wood store upon it, two stories high, and 30 by 60 ft. One of the most eligible business places in the town. Price $2,500, on easy terms of payment. Possession at once.

LOT No. 23.—A vacant lot adjoining the above, 70 feet in front on Main street, and 208 feet back. The best stand in the town for merchandise selling, or for any other business purpose. Sold before the war for $4,500, can now be bought for $1,600 cash. Possession given immediately.

LOT No. 30.—A house and lot in Elizabeth City, N. C., containing 5¼ acres of land, with good two-story dwelling, having six rooms, good kitchen and other necessary out-houses, fine peach and apple orchard, good water and good neighborhood. Price $2,000; $500 in cash, balance in six and twelve months from January 1st, 1870.

LOT No. 32.—A house and lot in Elizabeth City, containing a half acre, on a good street, with good dwelling and out-houses. Price $800.

LOT No. 33.—Sixteen houses and lots in Elizabeth City, with good dwellings, out-houses, &c. Prices and terms reasonable.

LOT No. 38.—The "Hope Plantation," situated in Bertie county, on Cashie river, about five miles from Windsor, containing 1,950 acres, 700 of which are cleared, the balance is heavily timbered with pine, oak, cypress, &c. The improvements are equal to any in the country. The dwelling house was built by Gov. Stone, and is one of the finest and largest in the State. It contains fourteen rooms, and is in good repair. There are good and commodious outbuildings on the place. On the farm is an orchard of choice apple and other fruit trees, embracing 25 acres. The soil is unsurpassed in fertility, and is susceptible of easy drainage.

LOT No. 40.—A valuable tract of land in Camden county, at South Mills, on the Dismal Swamp Canal, lying on the canal for two miles, containing over 900 acres of land—two-thirds cleared, and in a fine state of cultivation, with good buildings, &c.; balance in valuable timber.—Price $12,000, one-third cash, balance in one and two years, interest from January, 1870. This is a valuable farm for corn, wheat, and vegetables, and being midway between Elizabeth City and Norfolk, and located where steamers pass by the door daily, is a desirable and cheap property.

LOT No. 42.—A valuable tract of land in same county, two miles from Elizabeth City, N. C., containing 300 acres—225 cleared, balance in fine timber; has three sets of buildings, new and in good order. Land very productive. Has a new fence around it that will last for 50 years. Price $20 per acre, one-third cash, balance in one and two years. This is a very valuable farm.

LOT No. 45.—A valuable farm two miles from Elizabeth City, containing 400 acres, 360 acres cleared and in a high state of cultivation; fine two-story dwelling, large new barn and stables and numerous out-houses, a fence that will last sixty years without repairing; will produce 40 to 50 bushels of corn, and half as much wheat per acre, with cotton, vegetables, fruits, &c., profitably. 100 acres in fine timber. This is one of the finest farms in Eastern North Carolina. Price, $27 per acre, one-third cash, balance in one and two years.

No. 46.—A valuable house and lot in the town of Elizabeth City, N. C., containing an acre of ground, with two grape vines, large number of peach and apple trees, house two stories high, new, has six rooms, all in good order, necessary out-buildings, and on a principal street. Price $2,200 cash, Jan. 1st, next, when possession can be given.

A Farm of 300 acres in Pasquotank Co., near a Church and School-house, 15 miles from Elizabeth City, 2 miles from landing on Albemarle Sound. Two houses, cottage style, 4 rooms in each. Two barns, 40 by 30 and 24 by 30. Two hundred acres cleared and in cultivation, balance good timber. Soil black loam, with clay sub-soil. Well adapted for corn and other crops [illegible] $20 [illegible] two [illegible] Cit[illegible] hou[illegible] Wi[illegible]

LAND SALES.

Price $500 in cash. Possession given at once.

A farm of 50 acres, ten miles from Elizabeth City, on Little Run, a deep, wide, navigable river; good buildings, land mostly cleared and very productive. This is a very desirable small farm. Possession January 1, next. Price cash.

One of the most valuable farms in Nor[illegible] oins, situated in Pasquotank county, ten miles from Elizabeth City, within one mile of Pasquotank river, a deep, wide, navigable water course, where vessels drawing 15 feet of water can sail in safety. This farm contains 500 acres, about one hundred of which are in wood and timber. It lies in a square, and is entirely surrounded by public roads; has good fences, is in a fine state of cultivation, and is well adapted to raising wheat, corn and cotton—especially the latter. This farm has upon it four different sets of good buildings, about equally distant from each other, and can be conveniently laid off in four 100 acre farms, each with good buildings, 80 acres of cleared land, 20 acres in wood. It will be sold in separate lots to suit.

A valuable farm in Perquimans county, N. C., near navigable water. Has a fine dwelling-house with ten rooms, in splendid order, with splendid barns and stables—all in first-rate order. The farm is very productive in corn, oats, wheat, cotton and clover. It is one of the best farms in the State and is now in good cultivation, contains, 585 acres of land, about three-fourths cleared and under cultivation. Price $10,000, one-third cash January 1, next, balance in two equal annual instalments with interest at the rate of six per cent.

A small farm of 100 acres in Pe[illegible] two miles from the deck of a large vessel, with a good one-story building and out houses, 3 miles from Elizabeth City, half